THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 87. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Victories in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

How the News Affects "My Policy."

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—SIXTY.

DEMOCRATS CHOSEN—ONLY EIGHT

Pennsylvania—Vermont—Maine—Iowa—Ohio—Indiana.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

We have prepared the following statement, principally from the canvass of the State vote as returned by telegraph. In some of the distant counties the majorities are estimated. It appears probable, from the data here given, that General Geary's majority will be about 20,000, especially if a few more Union gains are reported. This table has been made up from the latest returns received to-day:—

	1866— Geary.	Clymer.	1864— Lincoln.	McClellan.
Adams	....	125	....	404
Allegheny	9000	....	9105	....
Armstrong	300	....	315	....
Beaver	933	....	933	....
Bedford	....	416	....	416
Berks	....	6100	....	6556
Blair	800	....	606	....
Bradford	3858	....	3858	....
Bucks	....	500	....	899
Butler	400	....	528	....
Cambria	500	....	792	....
Cameron	100	....	93	....
Carbon	....	500	....	530
Centre	....	700	....	582
Chester	2500	....	2459	....
Clarion	....	1000	....	1108
Clearfield	....	1000	....	1285
Clinton	....	600	....	409
Columbia	....	1200	....	1553
Crawford	1700	....	1915	....
Cumberland	....	575	....	760
Dauphin	1800	....	1224	....
Delaware	1500	....	1519	....
Elk	....	500	....	487
Erie	3500	....	3198	....
Fayette	....	900	....	905
Forest	20	....	13	....
Franklin	200	....	41	....
Fulton	....	200	....	212
Greene	....	1500	....	1481
Huntingdon	800	....	814	....
Indiana	2280	....	2123	....
Jefferson	....	100	....	57
Juniata	....	400	....	316
Lancaster	6200	....	6022	....
Lawrence	2060	....	2019	....
Lebanon	1300	....	1001	....
Lehigh	....	1600	....	2012
Luzerne	....	2500	....	2400
Lycoming	....	349	....	806
McKean	100	....	115	....
Mercer	500	....	651	....
Mifflin	....	100	....	75
Monroe	....	2000	....	2013
Montgomery	....	1100	1071	....
Montour	....	400	....	366
Northampton	....	3000	....	3218
Northumberland	....	800	....	693
Perry	....	100	....	40
Philadelphia	5800	....	11765	....
Pike	....	900	....	920
Potter	800	....	710	....
Schuylkill	....	1300	....	1089
Somerset	1500	....	1069	....
Snyder	200	....	311	....
Sullivan	....	300	....	291
Susquehanna	1500	....	1244	....
Tioga	2700	....	3089	....
Union	650	....	593	....
Venango	650	....	508	....
Warren	900	....	1036	....
Washington	300	....	372	....
Wayne	....	300	....	1715
Westmoreland	....	1000	....	1327
Wyoming	....	100	....	65
York	....	2800	....	2932
	53821	35465	60350	38699
	35465	.....	38699	.....
Geary's maj.	18356	Lincoln's m.	21651	

PHILADELPHIA.

THE COUNCILS.

Select Council.—The following are the members of Select Council holding over and elected on Tuesday:—

1st Ward. Thomas A. Barlow, R.
2d Ward. C. E Kamerley, D
3d Ward. James D. Campbell, D.
4th Ward. Henry Marcus, D.
5th Ward. James Page, D.
6th Ward. Patrick Duffy, D.
7th Ward. John A Shermer. R.
8th Ward. Alexander J. Hodgson, R.
9th Ward. William S Stokley, R.
10th Ward. Joshua Spering, R
11th Ward. Samuel G King, D.
12th Ward. Charles M. Wagner, R.
13th Ward. A. M Fox, R.
14th Ward. F. A. Van Cleve, R.
15th Ward. John Kersey, R.
16th Ward. James W. Hopkins, D.
17th Ward. J. O'Neill, D.
18th Ward. William Bumm, R.
19th Ward. James Ritchie, R.
20th Ward. Joseph Manuel, R.
21st Ward. Charles T. Jones, R.
22d Ward. William F. Smith, R.
23d Ward. E. A. Shallcross, R.
24th Ward. S. W. Cattell, R.
25th Ward. —— ——, D.
26th Ward. William I. Pollock, R.
27th Ward. R Gillingham, R.

18 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Republican majority, 9.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are the members of Common Council, are holding over and elected on Tuesday:—Ward.

1st. George W. Mactague, R, Wm. Calhoun, R
2d. W. D Martin, D., H. Kennedy, D., J. Tyson, D.
3d. W. Thompson, D.
4th. W. H. F. Barnes, D., B. Haney, D.
5th. James F. Dillon, D., Philip Milton, D, John Bardsley, R, I. Little, R.
8th. John C Martin, R., A J. Harper, R.
9th. Walter Allison, R., A. H. Mershon, R.
10th. A. H Franceuscus, R, A. W. Henszey, R.
11th. Thomas R Gill, D.
12th. William E. Litteton, R.
13th. William Palmer, R., J. L. Shoemaker, R.
14th. Henry C. Oram, R., J. Hancock, R.
15th. W. Conrow, R., T. Potter, R., G. W. Smith, R.
16th. Charles Eager, D., George J. Hetzel, D.
17th. P. Derlock, D.
18th. D. P Ray, R., D. W. Stockham, R.
19th, Nicholas Shane, R, Joseph Earnest, R., F. M Finn, R.
20th. James H. Billington, R, Henry C. Harrison, R., J. F. Bayer R, A. Cameron, R
21st W. A Simpson, R, G Myers, R.
22d Joseph Hill, R., D. Wagner, R.
23d Joseph T. Vankirk, R.
24th. William Stokes, R
25th S. Harris Colehower, D.
26th. J. Kater, R., J. Armstrong, R.
27th. William Ogden, R.

Republicans, 36; Democrats, 13.
Republican majority, 23.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Elect.

District	District
1. Samuel J. Randall, D.	13. Ulysses Mercur, R
2. Charles O'Neill, R.	14. George F. Miller, R.
3. Leonard Myers, R.	15. A. J. Glossbrenner, D.
4. William D Kelley, R.	16 William H. Koontz, R.
5. Caleb N. Taylor, R.	17. D. J. Morrell, R
6. B. Markley Boyer, D.	18. Stephen F. Wilson, R.
7. John M. Broomall, R.	19. G W. Scofield, R
8. J. Lawrence Getz, D.	20 D. A. Finney, R.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, R.	21 John Covode, R.
10. Henry L. Cake, R.	22. James K. Morehead, R.
11. D. N Van Auken, D.	23 Thomas Williams R.
12 J Archibald, R	24 George V. Lawrence, R.

Republicans, 19. Democrats, 5.

THE RESULT IN CONGRESS.

From the New York Times (Johnson Renegade).

Pennsylvania.

1864.	1866.
1. *Samuel J Randall*.....	*Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.....	Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.....	Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.....	William D Kelley.
5. M. Russell Thayer.....	Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *B. Markley Boyer*.....	*B. Markley Boyer.*
7. John M. Broomall.....	John M Bromall.
8. *Sydenham E. Ancona*....	*J Lawrence Getz.*
9. Thaddeus Stevens.....	Thaddeus Stevens.
10. *Myer Strouse*.....	Henry L. Cake.
11. *Philip Johnson*.....	*Daniel M Van Auken.*
12. *Charles Denison*.....	*Charles Denison.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.....	Ulysses Mercur
14. George F. Miller.....	George F. Miller.
15. *Adam J. Glossbrenner*....	*A. J. Glossbrenner.*
16. William H. Koontz.....	William H. Koontz.
17 Abram A. Barker.....	Daniel J. Morrell
18. Stephen F. Wilson.....	Stephen F. Wilson.
19 Glenni W. Scheofield...	Glenni W. Schofield.
20. Charles V. Culver.....	Darwin A. Finney.
21. *John L. Dawson*.....	John Covode
22 James K. Moorhead.....	James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.....	Thomas Williams
24. George N. Lawrence....	George N. Lawrence.

Repub. 16; Dem 8. Repub. 18; Dem 6.

Ohio.

1. Benjamin Eggleston.....	Benjamin Eggleston.
2. Rutherford B. Hayes....	Rutherford B. Hayes.
3. Robert C. Schenck.....	Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.....	William Lawrence.
5. *F. C. Le Blonde*.....	*William Mungen.*
6. Reader W. Clarke.....	Reader W. Clarke.
7. Samuel Shellabarger....	Samuel Shellabarger.
8. James R. Hubbell.....	Charles S. Hamilton.
9. Ralph P. Buckland.....	Ralph P. Buckland.
10. James M. Ashley.....	James M. Ashley.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy....	John T. Wilson
12. *William E. Finch*.....	*Peter Van Trump.*
13. Columbus De ano.....	Columbus Delano.
14. Martin Welker.....	Martin Welker.
15. Tobias E. Plants.....	Tobias E. Plants.
16. John A. Bingham.....	John A. Bingham.
17. Ephraim R Eckley.....	Ephraim R Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spalding....	Rufus P Spalding.
19. James Garfield.....	James A. Garfield.

Repub. 17; Dem., 2. Repub. 17; Dem., 2.

Indiana.

1. *William E. Niblack*.....	*William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr*.....	*Michael C. Kerr.*
3. Ralph Hill.....	Morton C. Hunter.
4. John H Tarquhan.....	*William S. Holman.*
5. George W Julian.....	George W Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.....	John Coburn
7. *Daniel C. Voorhees*.....	Solomon Claypool.
8. Godlove S. Orth.....	Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.....	Schuyler Colfax.
10. Joseph H Defrees.....	William Williams.
11. Thomas W. Sutherland....	John P. C. Shanks.

Republ., 8; Dem., 3. Republ., 8; Dem., 3.

Iowa.

1. James F Wilson.....	James T. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.....	Hiram Price.
3. Wm. B Allison.....	William B Allison.
4 Josiah B Grindell.....	William Loughridge.
5. John A. Kasson.....	Granville M. Dodge.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard.....	Asahel W. Hubbard.

Rep., 6; Dem., 1. Rep. 6; Dem., 0.

Recapitulation.

	Republicans.		Democrats.	
	1864	1866	1864	1866
Pennsylvania	16	18	8	6
Ohio	17	17	2	2
Indiana	8	8	3	3
Iowa	6	6	..	..
Total	47	49	13	11

Clear Republican gain of two members

OHIO.

THE GENERAL RESULT—LARGE UNION GAINS.

The Governor of Ohio telegraphs the State good for 50 000 Union majority.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—The total vote in this city yesterday foots up over 29,000, which exceeds by 3000 any previous vote. The Republican majority, it is estimated, will be about 50,000. The vote for the purchase of the Gas Works by the city was overwhelmingly in favor of the purchase.

COLUMBUS, 1 A. M.—Forty-five counties give a Union majority of 35,749. The majority in the State will be about 43,000. Delano is elected. Morgan's election is claimed by the Democrats by a majority of 250. He is probably defeated.

INDIANA.

THE GENERAL RESULT—A HARD FIGHT—UNION MAJORITIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—Our despatches come in slowly. Partial returns from twenty-eight counties show in sixteen counties a gain for the Union ticket; in five counties a Democratic gain. Six counties show an unchanged vote. From these and general despatches, the Union majority in the State is put at 15 000. The returns from Marion, Hancock, Johnson, Morgan, and Shelby counties show heavy Union losses, but they are not official, and may be changed by further returns.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The returns come in very slowly, and are exceedingly incomplete. The State is generally conceded to the Republicans by about 15,000 majority. Indianapolis city and county give a Republican majority of 1300. In 1865 they gave Morton for Governor 600 majority. Hughes, Republican, is elected to the Legislature in Marion county, which is a gain.

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19—11 P. M.—Fuller returns from the northern part of the State, received this afternoon, show large Union gains. From the best esumates that can be made, the Union majority in the State will be 15,000. The following Congressmen are elected:—

Districts

I. Niblack, Democrat, majority 2000.
II. Kerr, Democrat, majority 1977.
III. Hunter, Union, majority 500
IV. Holman, Democrat, majority 300 to 500.
V. Julian, Republican, majority 600
VI. Coburn, Republican, majority 2200.
VII. Washburne, Union majority 500.
VIII. Orth, Union, majority 300
IX. Colfax, Union, majority 2000
X. Williams, Union, majority 2000.
XI. Shanks Union, majority 2000.

The Republicans claim two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

IOWA.

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, October 10.—Warren's (Democrat for Congress) majority over Wilson in this town is 149. McClellan's majority over Lincoln in 1864 was 117; Warren's vote, 385; Wilson's vote, 296; McClellan's vote, 345; Lincoln's vote, 226. Lee county has gone Republican. The State has gone overwhelmingly Union. Benton beat Stone for Governor 576 in Lee county in 1865. We now have 200 majority.

PANORA, Guthrie county, Iowa, October 10.—Dodge's (Republican) majority for Congress in this town is 50.

DES MOINES, October 10.—General Dodge (Republican), for Congress, has 500 majority over Tuttle in this county. This is a Union gain of 279. Dodge's majority in Pottawatamie will reach 500.

VERMONT.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE SENATORIAL ELECTION

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 10.—The Vermont Legislature assembles here to-morrow. Two-thirds of the members are already in town, and both branches will be specially organized. The Hon. John W. Stewart of Middlebury will be re elected Speaker of the House, and John H Flagg, of Bennington, Clerk. Henry Clark, of Poultney, will be re-elected Secretary of the Senate.

The election of United States Senators will take place on Tuesday, October 23. It is the general understanding that Judge Poland will be chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator Collamer, ending March 4, 1867 the Hon. George F. Edmunds to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foote, ending March 4 1869, and the Hon. Jusain S. Morrill for the term of six years, ending March 4, 1873.

All these gentlemen are radical to the core, and earnest opponents of "My Policy," and have no fear whatever with the so-called conservative Republicans. As there are but a baker's dozen of Coopers in the Legislature, the election of Senators Poland and Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill will undoubtedly be made with substantial unanimity. Governor Dillingham's message will be delivered on Friday.

THREAT FROM ANDREW JOHNSON.

Important, if True.

The *Ledger* publishes the following:—

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The President has just sent in to the Attorney-General the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing:—

First. Is the present Congress, composed of members from Northern States alone, such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage?

Second. Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States.

Third. Does that clause in section 5 of the first article of the Constitution which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms upon their admission?

Fourth. Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce those provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress Article first, section second, section third; article fifth, first clause.

Fifth. What steps do the Constitution and his oath of office require the President to take in order to secure the assemblage of a constitutional Congress?

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney-General to the above, the President, there is reason to believe, has determined to take his stand.

The correspondent of the *Ledger* continues with the following speculations:—

The questions put to the Attorney-General are all the more important when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring that the "present" was only an assumed Congress, and "not the Congress the Constitution called for;" and also, in connection with similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from its lips prior to his return to the capital. From these utterances it is clear that the Executive has fully made up his mind that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a legal body.

He now asks the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the grave and deeply momentous subject, and when it is given he will govern himself accordingly.

It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response of Mr. Stanbery will be, and that he will chime in fully with the opinions of the Executive, as already expressed, there seems to be no doubt.

Mr. Johnson Don't Like it.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE RECENT ELECTIONS—THE RADICAL RUBICON PASSED—IMPRESSION THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL BE IMPEACHED AND REMOVED.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The emotion created by the result of the Pennsylvania election is sensibly felt by the friends of the Administration. Prominent Southerners declare that the radicals have passed the Rubicon, and will march almost unopposed to absolute dominion. It is imagined that the President will be impeached and removed. The end, in the opinion of these Southern politicians, will justify any means.

The radicals have the power, and their purpose is fixed. There is but one act of the President's administration of which they can constitutionally and legally impeach and convict him—the murder of Mrs. Surratt and the other victims of the military commission. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared such tribunals illegal.

Every Democratic Senator, under the lead of Reverdy Johnson, will be constrained to vote "aye" upon the question of guilty or not guilty to this charge. The Senate will be unanimous—the radicals from policy and the Democrats from conviction. The world will be taught by another eminent example that in the ways of Providence sin becomes its own avenger. That is the view of Southerners here, and there are but few of them on hand.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON CONFIDENT THAT HIS POLICY WOULD BE SUSTAINED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The President night before last expressed great confidence that his policy would be sustained in Pennsylvania at the election which took place yesterday. Strange to say, the officers of the Young Men's Central Club in this city claim to have in their possession despatches and information showing that Clymer has carried the State by a few thousand majority. Little reliance can be placed on this statement, but the advices received in high quarters indicate that Geary's majority will be much smaller than has been claimed.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 11.

The Storm.

A violent rain-storm has prevailed here since yesterday evening, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the amount of water falling is unprecedented.

The coal and wood dealers on the canal and Rock creek have lost heavily, and great damage has been done throughout the city by the flooding of cellars. Several sewers have fallen in, and in one case a horse and carriage were engulphed in the sewer, and the horse killed.

Two bridges have been swept away from Tiber creek, which is swollen to the size of a river, and during the night two small houses near H street were swept off, and the occupants had barely time to escape in their night clothes. Railroad communication between Washington and Baltimore is suspended, in consequence of the immense floods of water upon the track.

The Treasury department yesterday received seven hundred dollars conscience money.

The New French Copyright Law.

Count de Montholon has communicated to Secretary Seward the text of a new French law, as follows:—

Article 1. The duration of the rights granted by anterior laws to the heirs of irregular successors, grantees, or legatees, and of authors, composers, or artists, is extended to fifty years, dating from the decease of the author.

During this period of fifty years the surviving husband or wife, whatever may be the matrimonial arrangement, and independently of rights which may result in favor of the survivor from the regulations of the community, has all the enjoyment of the rights which the deceased either has not disposed of by contract, being parties in being or by will.

However, if the authors have heirs in reserve, that enjoyment is limited for the benefit of such heirs, according to the proposition and distinction established by articles 913 and 915 of the Code Napoleon.

This enjoyment does not take place when there exists at the moment of death a separation of persons pronounced against the surviving party. It ceases in the case where the survivor contracts a new marriage. The rights of heirs in remainder, reserve, or of other heirs or successors during this period of fifty years remains, moreover, regulated in conformity with the code Napoleon.

First. When the succession devolves to the State the exclusive right is distinguished without prejudice to the rights of creditors and the execution of agreement of cession, which may have been consented to by the author or his representatives.

Second. All the provisions of anterior laws contrary to those of the new law are and remain abrogated.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Arrived, steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool; steamer *Mercedita*, from Mobile.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Kanagawa Tea Market—Mining Shares—Commercial News, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—The ship *Buena Vista*, thirty-three days from Kanagawa, Japan, reports teas firm at last quotations. Silks high and scarce. There were in port the United States ships *Hartford*, *Wyoming*, and *Wachusetts*. The *Buena Vista* brings 50,000 pounds of tea for transshipment to New York.

Victoria despatches say that Governor Kinney returns to England by the next steamer.

The tendency of mining shares is downward. Ophir, $180; Chilian Potosi, $100; Yellow Jacket, $734; Legal-tenders, $70¼.

The United States steamer *Suwanee* sailed yesterday for Mazatlan.

The steamer *Active*, from Victoria, brings $126,000 in treasure.

Choice wheat closed yesterday at 160 ₱ 100 lbs for No. 1. Pouchong tea sold at auction today at 52½ cents. American shipping grade of wool is quoted at 14@16½ cents for dry; hides, 14 cents.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Result in Forty-three Counties—General G. W. Morgan Elected to Congress.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Returns from forty-five counties give a Union majority of 35,700. The remaining forty-three counties will probably increase the majority to 45,000.

General Morgan (Democrat) is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District.

New Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, N. J., October 11.—The Democrats of Somerset county have nominated John H. Anderson for State Senator.

Sickness on Shipboard.

NEWBERN, N. C., October 8.—The schooner *Constitution*, Captain Smith, was off Hatteras Inlet on the 7th instant. The Captain, Mate, and one man were sick of typhoid fever. All the rest of the crew had died. She was brought into the inlet in a very leaky condition, when medical aid was furnished to the sick and the dead on board buried.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton quiet at 38@40c Flour quiet; sales of 7000 barrels at unchanged prices Southern unchanged; sales of 300 bbls. Wheat quiet and steady. Mixed Corn 1@2c. higher; sales of 36 000 bushels at 94@c Oats 1c. higher. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $33·30@33 20. Lard quiet at 17@18½c. Whisky quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Stocks are firmer. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 116½; Reading, 116½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton Company, 56; Missouri 6s, 82; Erie Railroad, 84½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55: Treasury 7·30s, 106½; 10-40s, 99⅞; U. S. 5s, 113½; Coupon 6s, 112½; Gold, 155½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Prison cases are still before the Court. John McGowen was charged with burglary. Frederick Hilley, the prosecutor, keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 1028 Ridge avenue. On the day preceding the burglary (September 20) the defendant was noticed walking through and about the saloon several times, apparently with no object, as he bought nothing. Once he with another young man went through the front part of the place into the back yard, raised a window, and went out again. Hilley had told him about six weeks previous not to enter his house.

On the night of September 2d, the night before the burglary, Hilley closed his house, and about twelve o'clock went to bed. About five o'clock next morning he went to his bar-room, and discovered that it had been entered. He missed about 800 cigars, from 14 to 17 gallons of liquor, and a number of glasses. An officer testified to having seen three or four young men standing several squares from Hilley's place about two o'clock in the morning. They separated, each going a different way from the others.

The defense argued that the Commonwealth had presented no evidence whatever against this defendant. Moreover, they alleged an alibi, and produced testimony to sustain the allegation.

A lady living in the neighborhood where McGown resided, saw him on his way home about 2 o'clock of the morning in question. A young man was in a public house with McGown until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when they separated, McGown saying that he was going home. Testimony as to good character was also given, going to prove that prior to the preference of this charge, his reputation had been very good, and that he had always earned an honest living, being by trade a butcher. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and McGown was discharged.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Grubb vs. Knotwel. An action to recover as a tenant in common his share of the produce of an iron ore bank in Lancaster county. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Jacob Buckley, and Christiana Buckley vs Jacob Kraft. An action to recover damages for injuries received by Christiana Buckley in being run over by the bread wagon of defendant. Mrs. Buckley was crossing second street at Brown, when she was knocked down and run over by defendant's wagon, being injured so severely that she was confined to her room for a very long time. On trial.

The Rights of Colored People in Railway Cars.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—The vexed question as to the rights of colored people on public conveyances was again the subject of judicial investigation yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Mary E. Miles, an intelligent and respectable-looking colored woman, brought suit against the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for forcibly expelling her from their cars.

It appears that Mrs. Miles, with her neice, a girl eleven years old, took passage on the cars of the Westchester Railroad for Oxford station, paying her fare and receiving her tickets like any other passenger.

When she entered the cars, she took the only bench vacant, and this was situated three seats from the end of the car. Soon after the cars started, the conductor told Mrs. Miles the rule of the company was that colored persons must take the end seats, and that she must move. The conductor then moved the white passengers off the end seat, and told Mrs. Miles she must take that seat or leave the cars, and upon her refusal, the cars were stopped and the conductor and brakesman forced her to leave.

It was not pretended that there was any force or rudeness used except what was necessary to enforce the rule, and, therefore, the simple question raised was whether a railroad company had a right to discriminate between passengers paying the same fare on account of color only.

Judge Pierce charged the jury in accordance with the decision of Judge Allison in Dorsy vs. Lowry, that the defendants were common carriers, and as the word common indicated, were bound to carry all who offered, subject only to their right to make reasonable rules and regulations for the comfort and convenience of their passengers, and the efficient transaction of their business.

That their power to make such rules did not empower them to discriminate on the ground of prejudice. If they had the power to discriminate on the ground of complexion, they might do so on account of nationality or religion, and this the law would not tolerate.

If a passenger was uncleanly in his person, afflicted with an infectious disease, intoxicated, or otherwise offensive, he might be expelled to secure the comfort of the travelling public, but no company has a right to discriminate against any particular class of persons in the community because of a prejudice.

The Company, therefore, not having the right to make such a rule, they could not of course shelter themselves under it, and the expulsion of the plaintiff was illegal and wrong. As to the damages the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for any inconvenience she had suffered, and also for any mental suffering she had been exposed to by the circumstances connected with her expulsion.

It was not pretended that there had been any malice, nor any special circumstances of outrage or insult, and therefore the damages should be compensatory only. Verdict for plaintiff, $5. George R. Earle and R P White for plaintiff, E. Spencer Miller for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, October 11, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled, owing to the advance in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 6s of 1881 sold at 112½; 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅜ for old 5-20s; 105⅛@106 for June and August 7·30s; and 110 for new 5-20s. State and City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 58⅛, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 64¼@64½, no change; Catawissa preferred 31½, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 46¼, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull and lower. Hestonville sold at 16¾@17, a decline of ¼; 88¼ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 101¼ was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 68 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is offered in excess of the wants of stock houses at 4@5 per cent. Commercial paper is not in large supply, and sells readily at 5@6 per cent. for short date, and at 7 per cent. for ordinary long bills. Some short choice paper has sold at 4½ per cent. Foreign exchange is quiet. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 106@106¼ for commercial; 106⅛@107¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 107½@108¼; Paris at 60 days, 5·32½@5·25; do. at short sight, 5·25@5·22½; Antwerp, 5·34½@5·27½; Swiss, 5·32½@6·27½; Hamburg, 35½@35¾."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....s5wnint 58½

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 U S 6s 81 coup	112½	100 sh Reading	58 3-16
$4560 Leh 6s, 84 lots	92	100 sh do	58½
$1000 Susq Cn bds c	61	72 sh Pa R	56½
50 sh Hestonville R	17	100 sh Leh Val	64¼
50 sh do	17	100 sh do	65½
100 sh do	16½	100 sh Cata pf	31½
30 sh do	17	11 sh N Central	46½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 152½@153; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 149; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15⅞; do., October, 1864, 14⅞; do., December, 1864, 13⅞; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¼@112⅜; U. S. 5·20s, coupon, 1862, 112⅜@113⅛; 1864, 109¼@110; do., 1865, 109¼@110¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106¼; do., 2d series, 105⅞@106; do., 3d series, 105⅛@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113⅛@114.

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending October 6, 1866:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	30 380	1,041 428
Pennsylvania Coal Co	882	19.693
Total tons.....	27,212	1 061,121
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	27,128	496,967
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	579	23.636
Total tons.....	27,707	520,603

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 11.—There was no inquiry for Flour for exportation, and the home consumers purchased only in small lots to supply immediate wants. The sales reached 1000 bbls., including superfine at $7·75@8 75; old and new stock extras at $9@12; Northwestern extra family at $12 50@13 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13 50@14·50; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6 50@6·75 ₱ bbl. No transactions in Corn Meal have been reported.

There is not much Wheat here, and it is in moderate request at previous quotations; sales of 1000 bush. choice red at $3 10, and 300 bush. No. 1 spring at $2·65; white ranges from $3·10@3 25. Rye is held firmly at $1·30 ₱ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1000 bush. yellow at $1·04 and mixed at $1 03. Oats are in fair request, with sales at 57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Supplies of Cloverseed come forward slowly, and the article commands $7@8 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is worth $3 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·20@3 25.

There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Market, but not much doing. Sales of new Mess Pork at $34 50; Mess Beef at $16@25 for Western and City packed, and Beef Hams at $47. Pickled Hams sell at 19@20c., and smoked do. at 21@25c.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Ohio barrels at $2 43@2 44, and Pennsylvania at $2 38@2 39.

SOME OF THE CHIVALRY.—There was a consignment of red-handed "Johnnies" arrived in our city yesterday, on their way to Fort Delaware. Their names are:—Bowers, from Georgia and two Keys, father and son, and Barum, from South Carolina. They had been convicted of murdering Union soldiers in Charleston, shortly after its evacuation by the Rebels, and subsequent occupation by our forces, and had been condemned to the Dry Tortugas, and had been there until a week or so ago, when an order had been sent to send them North, and incarcerate them in Fort Delaware. They stand at the Fourth Police District Station House from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until early this afternoon, when they started for Fort Delaware in the *Major Reybold*.

GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Gough had a grand reception last night. To-night he gives his splendid lecture on "Orators and Eloquence," a subject that he will handle in a masterly way. This is Gough's last lecture. He will not be able to meet his Philadelphia friends again this year. Tickets at Pugh's and Martien's.

CHOLERA.—There were twelve cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day.

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

$1·15 FRENCH MERINOES.

$1·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.

87 CENT 1⅛ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.

35 CENT VERY HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS.

$4·50 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

$6·50 11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

$8·00 11-4 EXTRA FINE BLANKETS.

1000 LARGE HEAVY SUPERFINE BLANKETS.

32⅛ CENT EXCELLENT 1⅛ YARDS WIDE PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN.

95 CENT BEST 2⅛ YARDS WIDE SHEETING.

12½ CENTS FOR GOOD CRASH.

From Auction, several lots of Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, at less than regular price.

9 14 mwsp

CURIOSITY.

Lecture by John B. Gough at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

A Crowded House and a Grand Reception.

Mr. Gough, on being introduced to the large and enthusiastic audience, was received with loud applause. After a few words by way of intro

George was the real "simon pure." A German editor, in his account of the artists of England announced that Mr. George Cokeshank is an English artist, whose real name is Simon Pure. (Laughter.)

Inquisitiveness is the itch for prying into other people's affairs to the neglect of our own. Some men have a dreadful desire to know "what is the news." When I say men, I mean women too. (Laughter.) Such a one can tell you of all the weddings that are going off, and all the engagements that have been broken off, and for what; whose property is mortgaged, and for how much; who knows every person's income but his own. He can inform you what his neighbors do; who have been asleep; who walk and who ride. You will find some of them watching you at the window when the butcher comes, to see what kind of meat you bought.

Such a one will keep a watchful eye upon others, asking them questions seemingly of no importance, and then deduces a conclusion, until he becomes entwined and ensnared in a cobweb of inquisitiveness. These people are the funeral of conversation, they take in nothing for their own use, but simply to publish it. (Laughter.) How amusing it is to see one of these inquisitive persons!—they will ponder, lay in wait for you to ask you questions; they accost you and say they have a piece of news, fresh news.

I heard a story of a conversation between one of these inquisitive persons and a gentleman who had lost his leg. The inquisitor commenced. "Lost a leg, eh?" "How did you lose your leg?" "When did you lose it?" "Under what circumstances?" "Where did you lose it?" To all these inquiries he received no definite reply, but still he was anxious to find out how that leg was lost. After bothering the gentleman for some time with all sorts of questions in relation to the leg, the loser turned to him and said, "If you promise me you won't ask another question I will tell you." "I won't," was the reply—"Not another," "Not another. On your word and honor?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, my friend it was bit off." "Bit off, was it?" "How?" (Laughter.)

Suppose you were sitting in a railroad car absorbed in your paper or book, and have an individual torture you in this wise:—

"Is this seat engaged?" "No, sir." "Fine day." "Yes, sir." "Going 'fur?'" "Yes, sir." "New York, I suppose?" "No, sir." "Going further?" (Laughter.) "Yes, sir." "South?" "Yes, sir." "Business?" (Renewed laughter.) "Yes, sir." "Dry goods?" "No, sir." "Insurance?" "*No, sir.*" "Speculation?" "No, sir." "How old might you be, may I ask?" "Yes, sir." "Married man?" "Yes, sir." "Got any children?" "No, sir." "Do you adopt any?" "*No, sir.*" "I should think you ought to? In the church?" "Yes, sir." "Orthodox?" "I hope so, sir." "Who is your preacher? Smart man—practical?" "Yes, sir." "Abolitionist?" "Yes, sir." "What might your name be?" "It might be Beelzebub, but it isn't. Now just think of it; isn't it awful?

John Randolph put up at a hotel to refresh himself and retinue. Having paid his bill he was about to depart, when the landlord asked him which way he was going. Mr. Randolph replied:—"Haven't I paid my bill? Do I owe you anything? I suppose just such way as I please." Having proceeded a short distance he came to the forks of the road, and not knowing which one was right, he sent his servant back to inquire of the landlord. He sent back the answer that Mr. Randolph didn't owe him a cent, and he could take which road he pleased.

A Frenchman and an American both sat down to a table in Paris one time, and the way the eatables disappeared from before the American, induced the Frenchman to ask him if that was his breakfast or dinner? The Frenchman, after repeatedly asking the question, finally received the reply of "Go to thunder." A challenge and a duel was the result. The American shot the Frenchman. As he lay on the ground, he cried, "I am very much killed; I shall die" "My dear fellow, I am very sorry for this thing; can I do anything for you?" said the American. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "You can do a great deal; can do very much. Oh! I am very much killed; come here—was that your breakfast or your dinner?" (The whole audience were thrown into a fit of laughter, which lasted several minutes. The way in which Mr. Gough spoke the last sentence occasioned it.)

The desire to know future things is very strong in the minds of many.

The mind is not satisfied with objects immediately before it, but it is always breaking away from the present, filled with conjectures about things not yet made real to us, longing to penetrate into futurity.

I counted in one Boston newspaper thirty-two advertisements of persons who pretended to tell of the future. These are all impostors, who impose upon the credulous. No educated man is superstitious; it is only the ignorant. There is a vast amount of superstition amongst us.

Perhaps some of you ladies have looked in the grounds of a coffee cup for your future husband. Did you ever? (Laughter.) Don't you sometimes obtain a piece of bride-cake and put it under your pillow to dream of it? He cited a few other of the popular superstitions among the ladies, and then told the ladies to take an egg, fill it with salt, and take it shell and all before going to bed, and then they would dream of their future husbands.

If a cat turned her tail to the fire we are to have a hard frost. If a cat sneezes everybody in the house will take cold. Spilling salt is an ill omen. If your right hand itches you are going to pay out some money. If your left hand, you will receive some.

If your foot itches, you will stand on strange ground.

It is curiosity to know the future.

What would you give to know the future?

Young gentleman, in a very few days you intend to propose to that young lady. Would you not like to be spared all that trembling, and fear, and doubt that she would say no?

What would you give to know if your speculation would be successful?

Young married couple, what would you give to know if your marriage would be happy?

If I were to ask this audience, they would tell me they would like to know what is coming. You cannot.

The desire to know the future is a neglect of the present; you weary away in vain conjecture. Such men become unstable—always planning, never executing; always commencing, never completing; always speaking, never acting; always proposing, never performing. Such men promise to do everything, and do nothing.

We can make our own future. We are making it every day. It is a solemn fact; but "Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap." They that sow corn shall reap corn. They that sow the corruptible shall reap the corruptible. They that sow the imperishable shall reap the imperishable.

If we would make our future peaceful, let us sow righteousness. We rest on faith. The future is known to God only, and we know no more than He has revealed, and I say we receive by faith; faith means certainty. Because He has said it we believe it. Immortality is revealed to us, and we receive it by faith. Men may make their own future. He that soweth of the flesh shall reap of the flesh.

All our ideas concerning a future life, thinking, acting, are phantoms in the dark, without revelation. There is nothing for us in the trackless future but by faith, and so faith is a necessity. By faith we learn all things pertaining to the ways of the Almighty.

By knowledge we learn His wisdom in the life that now is, and the life which is to come. Is not faith of more importance than knowledge?

A man may know all mystery, understand all things; may be proficient in all the sciences. With all his knowledge, as he stands on the confines of this life, with the consciousness of immortality, he sees no star of hope—all is uncertainty. He stretches out his hand, and he grasps the darkness, his soul fluttering away into an eternity of which he knows nothing. With all his knowledge, how miserable he is!

Another man has faith in God as the governing, actuating power of his whole being. He knows nothing of the schools, speaks but one language, and yet on the verge of eternity he can say, "I know in whom I have believed; I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness." A man named Joe was very ignorant—could not read or write. He understood no doctrine but the plain simple truth of the Gospel. Laying his hand upon his heart, he could say, "Joe only knows one thing—Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners; Joe's a sinner; Jesus Christ came to save Joe; Joe knows it; Joe loves Him."

Give me faith—the grand, settled hope without knowledge—rather than all the knowledge on earth. That fail, so that when death falls on me I can say I have composed myself to sleep, with the certainty of a coming morning, and the glory above the clouds, as undoubtedly as I shall close my weary eyes to-night to sleep, conscious and assured the sun will rise to-morrow morning. What is my predominant purpose? What is my chief weakness? What is my highest delight? What are my prejudices against persons and things? What is my faith? How many can ask those questions! How few can answer them!

Men do not want to know. I tell you we would be frightened if we asked ourselves seriously and solemnly these questions. A young man once said to me: "Talking about sinners, I am not a sinner; don't call me a sinner; I am not a sinner." Said I to him: "My young friend, would you be willing that your mother, your sister, and your aunt should know all you had ever said or did, or thought; every motive of your heart, every wish?" "No, I do not, by thunder. No, sir." Young man, would you like your mother and sister to know everything? Don't stand in the presence of the Holy God and say you are not a sinner.

A man was in the pulpit one time going to preach; he got along with the hymns and psalms very well, but when he came to the sermon he stopped a little while, and, a-hemming, he said to the congregation:—"My friends, I don't have no knowledge of preaching; if there are any here who can preach, let them come up and try."

A young man got permission to preach, and suffered a severe rebuke. An old minister said the young man's sermon did him a great deal of good. He was asked what particular part. "Both," he replied, "from beginning to end." "In what respect?" "Well, sir, two weeks ago I heard Doctor Mason, of New York, preach, and I thought I never would be able to preach again, but after hearing you I think I shall." (Laughter.)

It is an awful thing to see young men from sixteen to twenty-five—the very years that settle the habits, and, not only that, the years in which the body becomes more compact—abusing themselves. I tell you it is enough to make a man *mad* when he thinks what a *fool* he was in those years of his lue when he might have gathered strength, and power, and vigor, and lived long. Why my old father, to-day eighty-eight years of age, who fought in the revolutionary war, is as hearty as I am: and why? Because he took pro per care of himself when a young man.

Another branch of knowledge is to know others. This is more difficult. One of my favorite desires was that I might be invisible. I had been reading fairy tales. How I should like to know what people were talking about! Some men are so transparent that they carry their hearts in their hands. I knew a man who was told that a friend of his belonged to church. "Good gracious! is it so? I have been acquainted with him fifteen years, and I never dreamed he was a member."

The men who pretend to be judges of character are often deceived They ought not always to judge by appearances. How often we say, "I do not like the looks of that man!" Now, we cannot judge a man by his words or actions. They nominated a certain man for the second highest office in the gift of the people; and I believe if they had studied physiognomy a little more, the country would have been spared the disgrace of having such a man.

(The applause which greeted the conclusion of this sentence continued about five minutes, some yelling, hissing, and stamping their feet. The lecturer attempted several times to resume his lecture, but was interrupted by the applause bursting out afresh. After it subsided, he resumed.)

Everybody has his sympathizers. (Cheers.) I will say nothing about *my* policy. (Laughter.) It is enough to make every true American's cheek blush with shame to have such a man "swinging around the circle." (Laughter.)

It is a disgrace to the American people, and every loyal American should stand out and protest against it. I declare that whenever and wherever I speak, whether with "Temperance" for a subject, or any other subject, I will. (Cheers and applause.) Take an audience composed of ladies and gentlemen, and deliver to them a speech full of low, mean, contemptible sentiments, and they will hiss you. Take the same audience, and deliver to them a discourse containing honest, lofty, and truthful sentiments, and they will applaud you.

We are apt to judge others by ourselves. See that boy at the corner of the street, young in years, but old in sin. Pass him by. He is a very bad boy, to be sure, and the probability is that he will grow into a bad man. He is a thief, and he glories in it. He is a blasphemer, and proud of it. If you stop and talk to one of these outcasts, as I have done time and again, you will learn many a lesson from them.

I was walking through London one bitter cold day, when I saw upon the steps of a house what appeared at first to be a bundle of rags. When I came up to it, I found it was two street children, barefooted both of them; but the boy had a woollen Scotch cap. He had taken it off his head and put his sister's feet into it, and had his arms folded around his sister, so as to keep her from freezing. The boy was seven and the girl five. They thought I was a policeman. I told them not to mind me. They told me they slept sometimes under the arches, or anywhere they could find. I tell you, if you make yourself familiar with some of these facts, you will be slow to judge. The mother of this boy is a beggar, and the father is a drunkard, his sisters plied their dreadful trade. It has been so for generations.

I believe in education and training. Where would you have been if your childhood had been passed among the horrible influences that surrounded him? Give that boy knowledge. Teach that child the Lord's Prayer. The elements of curiosity are almost illimitable. It is not only a curiosity to see rare things, but also impossible ones.

If you advertise that in this Academy some impossible feat is to be performed, the people will come here, even knowing it cannot be performed.

There was an advertisement in a London paper stating that a man would get into a quart bottle, and some one would stop it up with a cork, and he would sing a comic song. The house was crowded, but finally the theatre was literally cleaned out. Tom Thumb, for instance. I suppose, while in England, 500,000 people kissed him, including the royal family. I should think they could find something better to kiss. (Laughter.)

Some have a curiosity to see a man hung. When I was in the cathedral at Cologne, a man asked me if I wanted to see one of the jars in which our Saviour turned the water into wine. I didn't believe it, but I went to see it.

Some people don't know the meaning of words. I once heard a good story about a lady who had been to market, and on the bill was one pound of tea, four pounds ditto. There being several dittoes on the bill, neither the husband nor wife knew what it meant; so the husband was despatched to the store to see what it meant. When he arrived there the meaning was explained to him, and going home, his wife asked him what it was. He replied, "I am a confounded fool, and you ditto."

A young man told a girl he loved her, and she told him ditto. The next day, working with his father in the garden, he asked him what was the meaning of the word ditto. The father replied by pointing to a cabbage-head, saying, there is a cabbage-head, and there (pointing to his son) is another. "Consarn her countenance, she called me a cabbage-head." (Laughter.)

The speaker continued at some length, closing his address by saying, "Behold the fear of the Lord, *that* is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding."

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Faulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
9 6 No 109 JONES' Alley

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK
OF
THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,432 82	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	83,000 00	
		152,432 82
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,165 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,739 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,257 97	
		109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,786 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$326,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,349 99
Profits and loss	6,800 03
Total	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.
The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.
A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.
10 10 12t W. B. EHAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218½ WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.
CHARLES M. SITER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development or the Company's property.
By order of the Board of Directors.
10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,
A NEW INVOICE OF
1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Children's Handkerkchiefs.
Printed Handkerchiefs,
French Linen Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
German Linen Handkerchiefs.
MILLIKEN'S
FAMILY LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street.
The Largest Linen Stock in the City.
9 17 tl2 31rp

1866!---OCTOBER DRY GOODS!
OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool Delaines, etc
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.
SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS!
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 2 3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87½, $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Three ply Carpets, $2 00. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 00, worth $1 50. Hemp Carpets, 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1 00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2 75; Cocoa Mats, $1 25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines, 31c. Store for bargains, wholesale or retail, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened
One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in the city, for 25 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Twilled Flannels.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
JUST OPENED,
A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntlets.
Kid Gloves, a superior quality for $1 25; $1 25 Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
8 18§]

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Have Just Received from Recent Sales:—
Lupin's double-width All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splendid quality, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
Heavy Water Proof Cloaking, 6-4 wide, $1 50.
Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, cheapest in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents.
Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to $1.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Large size All-Wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, $1 75; Grey Blankets, $1 00.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 37½c.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 37½, to 45c.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
35 cents for 5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 39c.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21, 25, to 37½ cents.
Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 23 cents.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.
Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

CANTON FLANNELS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.
1 Case New Shades, very good, $1 12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1 25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1 50.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.
1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1 37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1 10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1 35.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,
And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
(No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. — No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.)

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922..... .....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Buffs.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.
DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose Establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1 004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDS,	HOWITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

FARE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS' PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. (4 12stuthrp

OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
THURSDAY, October 11, 1866.
In addition to the above, we have a large stock of
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS
Of the newest and most novel styles.
Also, a New Department for the sale of
NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 9 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.
THE IMPROVED
DUPLEX SKIRT
Is now meeting with great sale by
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.
10 6 stuth1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street.
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.
A large assortment finished, on hand.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.
9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.
The Largest Stock in the City
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Velvet Parlor Suits,
Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.
A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 15 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
2 16 5p Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE
THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.
Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuths2mrp] No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

BEDDING, MATTRESS,
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE.
WILLIAM B. DREW,
No. 813 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA. [9 18 tuths1m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Rail road Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
S. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Bount
R. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Riehle.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
NOTICE—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 807 Chesnut street. Pianos refeathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 23 1m rp

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION,
LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 29 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

PARASOLS AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25.
H. DIXON
18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference Sunday School Convention assembled at Union Church, Fourth street, below Arch, yesterday morning. The Convention is composed of two delegates from each school in the Conference and the preacher in charge.

J. W. Hicks, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman, and C. W. Higgins, Secretary. After a short address by the Chairman, religious services were conducted by Rev. W. Cooper, D.D., and Rev. G. W. Lybrand, pastor of Asbury M. E. Church.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Organization:—

North Philadelphia District—W. C. Robinson and J. H. Thornley.

South Philadelphia District—T. A. Fernley and Edward Perry.

Reading District—Dr. C. Cooke and J. Lent.

Wilmington District—J. Q. Curtis and J. King.

Easton District—W. B. Gregg and Colonel Ferguson.

Snow Hill District—W. Rink and R. F. Thompson.

A committee was appointed on credentials.

The following delegates were appointed as a Business Committee:—I. E. Smith, T. Perrins, G. W. Lybrand, F. Collins, J. B. McCullough, B. Scofield, W. H. Fries, F. Ellis, H. S. Thompson, L. Edd, W. Rink, and R. S. Thompson.

On motion, the Superintendents of Sunday Schools were recognized as members of the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as officers of the Convention:—

President—General Albright. Vice-Presidents—Rev. Dr. Cook, Dr. A. W. Wright, Rev. J. Dickerson, G. M. Brumaker, Esq., Rev. A. Wallace, John Shallcross, Esq., Rev. J. D. Curtis, F. A. Ellis, Esq., Rev. H. A. Cleveland, T. O. Ayres, Esq., Rev. W. Rink, R. F. Thompson, Esq. Secretaries—Rev. R. H. Pattison, Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, J. E. Salter, Esq., H. Sutton, Esq. Treasurer—J. H. Thornley.

Bishop Simpson made a short opening address. He said the Convention had been called for the purpose of extending the system of Sunday Schools and Christian education. The object and design of Sunday Schools is, first, to give them a clear understanding of the Holy Scriptures; and secondly, the early conversion of the pupils to God; and thirdly, their duty to themselves and the community at large. Sunday schools, he said, were supposed to be modern institutions; but Christ asked questions of the ministers of the law. The custom among the early fathers was to call their children together for instruction; but it is modern in its missionary operations, bringing the entire youth of the country under a systematic training in the principles of religion.

It is also a modern institution, in that it specially seeks the early conversion of children, to save them from evil habits and early temptations. He said that the Methodists in their early history were censured for this idea or plan, but now it is adopted by all denominations. Secondly, it educates the youth to a common sympathy with humanity, and cultivates a large liberality for church interests through its missionary and other collections. This education will prepare them to devise plans, and execute them with such efficiency as we now have but little conception of. The speaker then referred to the mode of teaching in Sunday Schools, and said that the system should be of such a character as to bring up the pupils so that they become teachers. The older scholars should graduate as teachers, as in Normal Schools, as an educated teacher is required and essential to give a proper understanding of the lessons taught. He said singing was a very pleasant exercise in the schools, but it should not take the place of the catechism and other religious instruction.

The reverend gentleman then referred to the centenary collections now being made for the cause of education, and said that during the session of the Illinois Conference $97,000 was raised at one meeting, $78,000 at Canton, Ohio, $48,000 at one meeting at Pittsburg, and $700,000 in New York.

He referred to Mr. Vincent, the Assistant Secretary of the Methodist Sunday School Union, as being present for the purpose of organizing Sunday School Institutes for teachers of Sunday Schools, and he believed that the organization of these institutions would give a great impetus to the cause of Sunday Schools.

The Convention was invited to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.

A resolution was adopted, recognizing all ministers as delegates to the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Finance:—J. Dickenson, J. H. Thornley, R. J. Carson, G. W. Evans, J. Lundanwith, and J. Champion.

The afternoon session was devoted to explanation and exercises connected with the Teachers' Institute. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, and the singing was under the charge of Mr. Philip Phillips. The Institute was composed of about one hundred delegates, who had volunteered at the morning session to be present and participate in the exercises, all of which were intended to elevate the system of education in the Sunday Schools.

INTERESTING GAMES.—A cricket match was played near Havertord College, on Saturday last, between the first eleven Merion Cricket Club and their friends, the first eleven Dorian Cricket Club of Haverford College, resulting, as the score will show, in a victory to the former. The match was very exciting, and was well contested. It may be remembered that the Merion played its maiden match last spring with the Dorian Cricket Club, winning a victory:—

DORIAN.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Pearson, b Garrigues	5	c. Jones, b. Garrigues	1
J. Ashbridge, c Garrigues, b. Sims	0	b. Sims	6
Starr, c. Harris, b. Garrigues	7	b. Sims	0
G. Ashbridge, c. R. Williams, b. Sims	3	c. Reilly, b. Sims	1
Haines, c. R. Williams, b. Garrigues	0	c. Emlen, b. Sims	0
Wood, run out	2	c. Emlen, b. Sims	2
Cope, not out	5	b. R. Williams	1
Dorsey, c. Bailey, b. Sims	1	not out	7
Comfort, b. Sims	0	b R. Williams	0
Wistar, b. R. Williams	6	c. Sims, b. R. Williams	0
Congden, b. Sims	0	b. Sims	2
Byes 7, wides 9	16	Byes 3, wides 7	10
Total first inning	45	Total second inning	39
Total in both innings			84

MERION.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
C. Williams, run out	5	l. b. w. b. Comfort	3
M. Bailey, run out	0		
Emlen, c. J. Asabridge, b. Congden	6		
R. Williams, l. b. w. b Haines	3	c. and b. Haines	9
Reilly, run out	1	c. Congden, b. G. Ashbridge	2
Garrigues, b. G. Ashbridge	5	c. Cope, b. G. Ashbridge	0
Sims, c. J. Ashbridge, b. Congden	0	c Starr, b. Haines	4
Harris, c. Haines	5		
Montgomery, c. Wood, b. Dorsey	5	b. Haines	1
Ewing, not out	1	not out	2
Jones, b. Haines	1	not out	2
Byes 4 leg byes 2, wides 12	18	Byes 9, leg byes 3, wides 2	14
Total first inning	60	Total second inning	37
Total in both innings			87

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES OF THE IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—Last evening, at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Scott and Mr. William McArthur, delegates from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, were formally welcomed. These delegates, who represent the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been in America several weeks, representing the claims of the Church in Ireland, and seeking assistance to enable it to sustain its organization. There was a large attendance at the church last evening. After the usual religious services, Bishop Simpson welcomed the delegates. He said they were happy to have present the distinguished gentlemen from the other side of the water. These gentlemen had come to take part in our centenary meeting and to present the objects of the centenary celebration. In the old country, as Methodism had an earlier origin, the centenary had passed several years ago. But these gentlemen come to greet us in the midst of our celebration in America. Some time since the churches in this country determined to raise $100,000 to assist the brethren in Ireland. This was but a debt we owe to that country, for while the Church in Ireland is losing, we gain through her loss, in emigration.

The trials and tribulations of the ministry in Ireland were referred to by the speaker, but in spite of these they had determined to establish a college for the education of their youth. They now ask aid from us to enable them to accomplish the work. Bishop Simpson extended, in behalf of Philadelphia Methodism, a hearty welcome to the Irish delegates.

Dr. Scott, in reply, on behalf of the delegation, said he was sent by his brethren in Ireland with a message of love and sympathy for the Methodists in America in the great Centenary Celebration. The speaker referred to the feeling in the Church in Ireland during the war in America, where the prayers followed the army of the North, and where no doubt was ever expressed in the ultimate victory of the right. The conflict over, the United States will start upon a new career of glory. Her institutions were calculated to prosper the country.

After sketching the transfer of the Methodist Episcopal Church to this country, its rise, progress, and development into its present grand organization, he referred to the Church in Ireland. The Church there had many obstacles to contend with, not the least of which was the constant emigration to America. In nine years one-third of their people came to the United States. What could the Church do under these circumstances?

The members at home determined not to abandon the work, and God had directed them to this country. Already the people here are responding, and it could not be doubtful in regard to the ultimate success of the effort to secure the fund of $100,000 to endow a college for the education of the youth of Ireland.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
First appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI.

MONDAY, October 15, at 8 o'clock, first time in Philadelphia of Ricci's comic Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI STOCKTON, AND GIORGIO RONCONI.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 16, at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE,
WITH SIGRA. CARMEN POCH,
(Her first appearance)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI, AND M'ME NATALIE-TESTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 17, at 8 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, M'ME NATALIE-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUM,
and second appearance of
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, at 8 o'clock, DEBUT OF
MISS A. M. HAUCK,
SIGNOR BARAGLI.
LA SOMNAMBULA.

ADMISSION.
To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle.....$1·50
Secured Seats, extra.....·50
Family Circle.....·75
Amphitheatre.....·40
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,
including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received TO-DAY (Thursday), at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street, corner of Seventh.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, October 12, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store. 10 11 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
Third week of the
EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL
engagement of the distinguished Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
IMMENSE HIT OF
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
nightly received by crowded houses and delighted audiences.
THIS EVENING,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Nau-ne-no-ne aw.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To commence with
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Uncle Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 13.
SECOND OWENS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY—"DESTINY."
Engagement of the young Tragedian MR. DANIEL E. BANDMAN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
T. B. De Walden's Play, entitled DESTINY.
DESTINY.
Corporal Antoine.....Mr. BANDMAN
Concluding each evening with A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BANDMAN.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
THE FAST FAMILY—AGAIN SHORTLY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 11, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the distinguished American Comedian, MR. J. B. HACKETT,
who will appear in his famous personation of SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,
pretending love to THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
In Shakespeare's Comedy of that name.
Ford, the Jealous Husband.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. J. H. HACKETT.
RIP VAN WINKLE and MONS. MALLET.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. Last Week of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
THIS EVENING,
the beautiful Play, in five acts of AMBITION;
OR, THE TOMB, THRONE, AND SCAFFOLD.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—
The Birth and Growth of Flowers. Robert Heller's Farewell Nights in Philadelphia. The Great Hindoo Trick, First Time.
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of the wondrous Conjurer, Musician, and Wit, ROBERT HELLER.
in his Farewell Programme. Eight new and startling Illusions. [10 8 6t
FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY.
Evening begins at 8. Admission, 50 and 75 cents.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16S

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription, all day and evening.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BIL. EBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 607 WALNUT Street.
5 7 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe, and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public"
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats.....$1·50 each.
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

NATIONAL HALL,
Market Street, Above Twelfth.
THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.
The Paintings are sixty in number, from the pencil of GEORGE WUNDERLICH, ESQ.
A descriptive Lecture by
S. K. MURDOCH, ESQ.
Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA. [10 8 6t
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
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Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
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PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

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Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.
MARVIN & CO.,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

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HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

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Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,
The Accommodation Train for
READING AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES,
WILL LEAVE THE DEPOT,
Thirteenth and Callowhill Sts
AT 4·30 P. M. [10 6 6t

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
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OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodation reserved for ladies.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
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The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
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NATHAN HILLES, President of the Second National Bank.
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BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 12 1

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NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 tf

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
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BANKERS,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Negotiate Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need resoling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE, THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 5 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.
There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.
The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Governments funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
9 25 tuths t10 13 Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders.
The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
9 22 stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original suntee, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the cloth be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
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STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 96 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIER REPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mw12m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
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THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS—THE Schomacker Manufacturing Company having largely increased their facilities, and having fitted up a beautiful Wareroom in the premises, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are prepared to supply at once all demands for their justly celebrated instruments.
Mr. H. C. SCHOMACKER, son of the veteran founder of the house, has returned from his two years' tour among the manufacturers of the Continent, and has added his experience to the resources of the establishment.
He has charge of the Salesroom No 1103 CHESNUT Street, and with able assistants devotes his entire time to the attention of business visitors
Pianos to rent, and repaired equal to new. Tuning also attended to. SCHOMACKER MFG. CO.,
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5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
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4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
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PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

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CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
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OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic supplement known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Messrs. Charles Wharton, Jr., & Co., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1866
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO., AGENTS for the Riviere, Gardiat & Co. Brandies have just received, per "Archimide" Captain Romero—
300 hhds. Louis Koesten Clite Wines,
300 Do. do. do
The above Wines will commence discharging on THURSDAY NEXT.
Also in Bond
150 ¾ Louisenn Sherry.
150 ¾ Do. Port.
50 ¾ Dry Port.
50 ¾ Maderias.
50 hhds. St Emilian's Claret.
100 do. Act Rey Claret.
The above Wines will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO.,
10 9 6t No. 116 WALNUT Street.

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IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
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MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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REMOVAL.
JERRY WALKER,
WINE MERCHANT,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 421 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 8 mw6trp

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 6t Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 27 6m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Street

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

Why 60,000 Citizens Did Not Vote.

THE city of Philadelphia contains a population of nearly 900,000 souls. The proportion of the total number of residents who were liable to the draft was one-fifth. As none but voters were subjected, we may safely infer that one-fifth of the population are entitled to the right of suffrage; for those under twenty-one who were exposed to conscription are certainly counterbalanced by those whose age, exceeding forty-five, made them exempt. Taking this as the proportion, we would have in Philadelphia some 160,000 voters. In this inference we think we are within bounds. One Representative was apportioned to every 127,000 in 1860, and we generally have some 22,000 votes polled in each district, which is a trifle less than one-fifth of the residents. Having, then, 160,000 entitled to the right of balloting, we find that in the most exciting contest ever carried on in our municipality, and the one in which the largest aggregate vote ever polled was deposited, that there were but 100,698 ballots cast. There were 60,000 who were authorized by law to exercise the privilege, and yet declined for certain reasons to do so.

The inquiry into the cause which deprives the State of the voice of one-third of her citizens is one in which the public weal is really involved, and the proper remedy for the evil cannot but infuse new life into our body politic. What, then, is the reason that this large proportion declined to come to the polls? We think that the great cause is found in the fact that, as they had no voice in the selection of the candidates, they felt little or no interest in the success of either party, and therefore declined to take the trouble to cast a ballot when they cared not which won.

In the choice of nominees for the parties the great body of the people are not consulted: they have no voice. They are led like "dumb driven cattle," and it has long been the custom of the party leaders to lay the whip on the shoulders of all who do not tamely support all those selected for them. There never was an oligarchy more despotic, and at the same time more intrinsically mean, than that which, under the cloak of Democracy, compelled millions of American citizens to accept the decrees of a score of men, at the risk of being ruled out of the party. The voters are not to-day consulted in the selection of candidates. We are told on every side of parties of roughs swaying the primary elections, and driving gentlemen away, and this outrage is perpetrated by both parties. And it is because little interest is felt by the respectable part of the community in the triumph of either ring, that sixty thousand citizens of Philadelphia decline to attend the polls.

The time for the defeat of these autocratic demagogues has come. The thinking portion of the country are very tired and disgusted with the machinery of party; and especially is this true in our city. The day has gone by forever when it does a man an injury to scratch his ticket. It need be no longer concealed. It can be done openly, and all the wrath of the wire-puller defied. It was done on Tuesday by tens of thousands of our citizens, and we venture to say that there was hardly an intelligent man of either party who did not in at least one instance break party discipline.

This fact shows that the trammels of partisanship have been broken, and that the whip has lost its terror. When a bad man is nominated by either party for any local office, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to oppose him with all his strength. When a good man is nominated, whether by the Democracy or the Republican party, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to lend him all the aid in his power. Unless there is some national issue involved, we should and shall support a man because of his personal fitness for the post to which he aspires. This year we have the election of a United States Senator, and on that account many gentlemen who feared to endanger the success of the party supported men who are utterly unfitted for the post of legislators, and elected them by a reduced majority. Next year the case will be different. The Legislature will be of State and not of national importance, and it will be the duty of every citizen to oppose the corrupt, the vulgar, and incompetent, and support the able, the honest, and the gentlemanly candidates.

That such is the case in our local affairs has been already decided by our people. Many ran far behind their ticket, while in some cases so great was the dislike to certain nominees, that we sacrificed districts because of the obstinacy of the Convention in selecting them. This was the case with State Senator, and, in one case, so far as a Legislative seat was concerned. It is because of the corruption, the chicanery, and the deceit which permeate party politics, that so many of the most valued of our citizens turn away in disgust, and decline even to vote. Now, this condition of affairs must be remedied. We must have the system of making nominations purified. And we give fair warning to the dominant party in local politics that they cannot count on electing any candidate next year unless he is the best man nominated. It will depend on the personal character of the nominee, and we heartily rejoice that the day has come when the endorsement of a Convention is worthless unless the man endorsed be a good citizen. When this reformation is fully accomplished, sixty thousand voters will no longer stay away from the polls.

Some of the Lessons of the Recent Campaign.

A PARTY can afford to be defeated in a good cause. Had the Republicans lost the victory in the late campaign, they could have consoled themselves with the reflection that they had contended for right principles and just measures, and that they had appealed to the nobler and better instincts of the people for success.

No such consideration can mitigate the bitterness of the cup of defeat which is now pressed to the lips of our opponents. The manner in which they conducted the canvass was totally unworthy of the great issues involved in the contest. Discarding sound argument and considerations addressed to the reason and better judgment of the people, they seemed to rely almost wholly upon appeals to the brutality of the lowest and worst elements of the population. Their chief dependence was upon the prejudice supposed to exist against the negro. This prejudice was nourished and appealed to in such a way as must have filled intelligent and fair-minded men of all parties with disgust. One has now but to look at the placards pasted all over the city, to see to what disgraceful extremities this lowest form of electioneering was carried. How shameless, too, was the falsehood in regard to the bounties, and how persistently was it adhered to despite its demonstrated falsity!

A party which resorts to such measures as these for success, and then is defeated, *loses everything*. It has nothing to fall back upon. Its self-respect even is gone. But a victory achieved *over* such an array of fanaticism and brutal prejudice, and appeals to the lower and baser elements of society, is worth something. It gives one a new confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, and shows that the masses, after all, are on too high a plane of civilization to be reached by such influences.

Besides, these appeals to brutality begin to lose their power, even with those to whom they are addressed. The cry of "nigger equality" can never again be as effective as it was in this campaign. Like a scarecrow, it will soon cease to frighten even the silliest of birds. The people find that it is a mere electioneering trick—that it amounts to nothing. They see that, even though the editor and orator, Frederick Douglass, *did* walk in a procession with other gentlemen, still the earth continues to revolve on its axis as usual, and the Schuylkill and Delaware still flow down to the sea. It is a great thing to have broken the force of this ignorant and unreasoning terror. It is hard to frighten a man the second time over something that he finds to be harmless. Our enemies have "played out" on the negro question. They have displayed the "raw head and bloody bones" until they excite naught but derision.

The people have been educated by the contest through which we have just passed. Constitutional questions affecting the vital character of the Government have never before been so generally and ably discussed. And never before has so true an idea of republican freedom been held up before the masses. We have not only won a victory, but we have won it on higher and nobler grounds than in the past. The people are being prepared gradually and surely for the full triumph and realization of the essential principles of true democracy in our Government. Towards such a glorious consummation let us labor with a firmer faith and more tireless zeal.

The Downfall of the Democracy.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa have settled the November elections. New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri will sweep along with the popular current. There is no turning it back. Official patronage, the throwing of a postmaster here or a tax collector there, merely makes a ripple on the surface, but does not change the course or dimnish the volume of the stream. The Democratic party, as a political organization, is doomed. It failed the people in the hour of national peril and struggle, and they will not trust it again.

Besides, it has placed itself athwart the progress of the age, and must go down. It is illiberal, reactionary, narrow, aristocratic. It looks backward instead of forward. It fails to comprehend the spirit of the times. It belongs to a bygone era—to times of darkness and despotism—and not to the growing light and more perfect freedom of to-day. Its old men are dying off, and it has no attractions for the young. Its days are numbered, its purpose accomplished, its mission ended. It has now nothing to do but to get itself off out of sight as speedily as possible. The rites of sepulture are all that remain to it. The people will see that they are duly performed.

The Sunday Car Question.

In the Supreme Court, sitting in equity, this morning, Chief Justice Strong delivered an opinion upon this important question. The Court grants the prayer for an injunction of Sparhawk, *et al.*, against the Union Passenger Railway Company, to prevent them from running their cars on Sunday. This is, of course, not surprising. Judge Strong has decided upon the statutory law in the case, but the decision of the Judge is carefully worded, so as not to interfere with the authority of the United States in any way.

So the cars will continue to run on Sunday, unless the friends of the sanctity of the Sabbath can prevail upon a very wicked man, the Hon. A. Williams Randall, Postmaster-General of the United States, to withdraw his patronage from the companies running cars on the Sabbath.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION.

BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! she's blazing up at last!
Like a red furnace, molten, with Freedom's rushing blast!
From all her mines the war-light shines, and out of her iron hills
The glorious fire leaps higher and higher, till all the land it fills.
From valleys green and mountains blue her yeomanry arouse;
And leave the forges burning, and the oxen at their ploughs;
Up from highland and headland, they muster in forest and plain,
By the blaze of their fiery beacons, in the land of Anthony Wayne.
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! her sons are clasping hands,
Down from the Alleghenies, and up from Jersey's sands,
Juniata fair to the Delaware, is winding her bugle bars;
And the Susquehanna, like warlike banner, is bright with Stripes and Stars;
And the hunter scours his rifle, and the boatman grinds his knife,
And the lover leaves his sweetheart, and the husband leaves his wife;
And the women go out in the harvest, and gather the golden grain,
While the bearded men are marching in the land of Anthony Wayne!
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! through every vale and glen,
Beating, like resolute pulses, she feels the tread of men;
From Erie's lake her legions break—from Tuscarora's gorge;
And with ringing shout they are tramping out from brave old Valley Forge;
And up from the plain of Paoli the minute men march once more;
And they carry the swords of their fathers, and the flags their fathers bore;
And they swear as they rush to battle, that never shall cowardly stain
Dishonor a blade or a banner in the land of Anthony Wayne
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! she fears no traitor horges;
Bulwarked, on all her borders, by loyal souls and swords;
From Delaware's strand to Maryland, and bright Ohio's marge,
Each freeman's hand is her battle brand, each freeman's heart her targe.
And she stands, like an ocean breakwater, in fierce Rebellion's path,
And shivers its angry surges, and baffles its frantic wrath;
And the tide of Slavery's treason shall dash on her in vain—
Rolling back from the ramparts of Freedom—from the land of Anthony Wayne.
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! We hear her sounding call—
Ringing out Liberty's summons from Independence Hall!
That tocsin rang, with iron clang, in the Revolution's hour,
And 'tis ringing again, through the hearts of men, with a terrible glory and power;
And all the people hear it—that mandate old and grand:—
"Proclaim to the uttermost nation that Liberty rules the land!"
And all the people chant it—that brave and loyal strain—
On the borders of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne!
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! And let her soldiers march
Under the Arch of Triumph—the Union star-lit Arch!
With banners proud, and trumpets loud, they come from border fray—
From the battle-fields where hearts were shields, to bar the invader's sway
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! Her soldiers well may march
Beneath her ancient banners—the Keystone of our Arch
And all the mighty Northland will swell the triumph train,
From the land of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO! THIS EXQUISITE PERfume delights everybody. It possesses rare sweetness and delicacy, excelling everything we have used. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Pittsburg Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TO-NIGHT.
SUBJECT—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, and at the door of the Academy. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. 1t

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
RICH COLORED
MOIRE ANTIQUE, $5'00.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

GREY PLAID POPLINS,
For Misses' and Children.
NEW LOTS IN CHOICE STYLES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOTHS,
For Ladies' Sacques, Cloaks, and Circulars,
OF CHOICE STYLES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

$1600—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG Man with this amount in cash may secure a very profitable, pleasant, and permanent business, paying from two to three hundred per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mr. FOWLER, Room No. 46 American Hotel, for three days. 10 11 3t*

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE CITY "ITEM"
FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT,
AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED.
THE OUTLAW'S SECRET. A remarkable novel
WELCOME ROBIN. Beautifully illustrated.
CHARLOTTE EFFINGHAM. A charming story.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT. Edited by Claribel.
LA FAMILLE BENOITON. Illustrated.
THE LOOKING GLASS
BREVITIES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
EDITORIALS.
The Great Election; General Geary an Irishman; Worthy Men; Mr. Seward; Letter from New York; Hon Charles Gibbons; The President; Copperhead Disturbances; Robert T. Gill; Advice to Voters, etc. etc.
BASE BALL.
Atlantic vs. Athletic; Radcliffe's Dream—illustrated; The Man who says there are no hired Men in the Athletic Club—illustrated: The Stuffed Delegates—illustrated; Carte d'Or and the Election—illustrated
MATCHES—Potomac vs Pioneer; Bachelor vs Pythian; Bachelor vs. Excelsior; Friendship vs Osceola; Potomac vs. Star of the West etc. etc.
NEW BOOKS.
Helen Courtenay's Promise; Bound to the Wheel; Helen Ford; Appleton's Hand-Book of Southern Travel; Comfort for Small Incomes; How I Managed my Children; The Dean's Daughter; the October Magazines, etc. etc.
AMUSEMENTS.
Perelli; Proposed Season of Amateur Italian Opera; Walnut Street Theatre; Arch Theatre; New American; Italian Opera vs. Theatrical Gossip; all the latest Theatrical News, and a great variety of new and interesting matter, prepared expressly for this paper.
"THE CITY ITEM" is the only illustrated paper in this city, and the only Illustrated Base Ball Journal in the world. It is the great family and business paper of Philadelphia. Business men will find it an influential medium, and every one will find it a high-toned, first-class journal. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
FITZGERALD & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.
TRENWITH, Wholesale Agent. 1t*

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning,
A CASE OF
Silk Warp Wincey Cloths,
FOR LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
10 11 thstu2t

RARE NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT St.,
Are opening a very full list of the productions of
Foreign Industry and Art.
Of their own selection in European Capitals, including a great variety of articles of USE and ORNAMENT, in BRONZE, BRONZE AND GILT, GILT AND CRYSTAL, CUT GLASS, DECORATED LEATHER, PORCELAIN, SILK, and GLASS, among which are
OPERA GLASSES,
(BARDOU'S, AND OTHER MAKERS.)
BRIDAL, OPERA, AND PARTY
FANS,
OF EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.
Parlor, Boudoir, and Toilet Sets, in Glass, Crystal, and Porcelain, of Entirely New Designs.
French Mantel Clocks,
Vases, Figures, and Candelabras,
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry.
Also an increased line of
RICH SILVER ARTICLES FOR
BRIDAL GIFTS,
Comprising altogether a collection attractive in beauty, complete in detail, and moderate in price.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE THEIR
CLOAK OPENING,
This Day, Thursday, 11th inst.
ALSO, WITH A FINE STOCK OF
SHAWLS, and CLOTHS
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
10 9 3t

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed, $5 50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes. 10 2 tuths2m

TO RENT (OR FOR SALE).—THE Splendid Residence, No. 2029 Spring Garden street, north side. Has three story back buildings, with every modern improvement, and in complete order; has side yard, garden grape vines, etc. etc. Apply at No. 2010 SPRING GARDEN Street. 10 11 3t*

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant brown stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of furniture. C. KINGSTON McCAY,
10 9 6t 4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

MAGASIN
DES MODES PARISIENNES.
OPENING DAY,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13,
OF THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTABLISHMENT
ON THIS CONTINENT,
No. 904 WALNUT STREET.
MADEMOISELLE KEOUGH,
MILLINER DE PARIS.
Mad'lle KEOUGH has rebuilt and furnished, in the most elegant manner, her
OLD-ESTABLISHED
And well-known fashionable place of business, where she purposes offering and keeping constantly,
THE VERY LATEST
CHOICEST AND RECHERCHE
PARIS FASHIONS AND MILLINERY,
Received regularly by
STEAMERS FROM EUROPE,
Thus enabling her to supply her patrons with the newest styles of
BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
CAPS, FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
FRAMES, ETC.
Mad'lle KEOUGH'S success is sufficient evidence of her taste, skill, and proficiency as a
FASHIONABLE MODISTE.
THE SALESROOMS
Will contain the MOST FASHIONABLE READY-MADE ARTICLES,
With Goods to select from, imported and selected, of the very best material in
COLOR AND STYLE.
Her attendants are selected for their experience and taste, thus ensuring satisfaction to those who may favor her with their orders.
ENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
THE MOURNING DEPARTMENT
Will contain all the latest styles where any number required for Funerals can be supplied at a few hours' notice.
Fashioning as she does, with
FRENCH ARTISTES, FRENCH GOODS, AND FRENCH MODELS
All her productions are characterized by Elegance, Neatness, and Taste.
Ladies desiring to be pleased, can, by visiting her elegant
BUREAU DE FASHION,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Select from the LATEST FRENCH MODES, thus giving them a satisfactory choice of becoming Shapes, Colors, and Styles. 10 9 5t

BONNET OPENING,
Wednesday, October 3, 1866.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
10 1 1m rp]

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children
All the newest shapes at very low prices.
Willow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes
Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color.
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
10 5 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,
E. P. CILL & CO.,
10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited,
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4p]
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS AND FURS.
C. LEWISSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
Six Doors below Market Street.
Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,
All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.
The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture.
Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock
C. LEWISSON,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
9 26 tmw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE
BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
FREE OF STATE TAX.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY
BY THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.
For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 29 tf4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester,
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of, $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, etc., will be received at $20 each box per year, contents unknown to the Company, limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Stree

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

AN UNRULY CROWD.—During the afternoon of election there was quite a disturbance at the polls in Haddington. A gang of roughs, who had been lounging around all day, made an assault upon some peaceable citizens during the afternoon. One man, named David Cattem, who it appears is a Ward Constable, was injured very severely, being beaten about the head in a shocking manner. Another man, Mr. Culp, was also beaten by the gang. There were several others injured but their names could not be ascertained. Pat. McDonnel, the ringleader of the party. William Smith, William Brophy, Patrick Horan, Michael Hogan, William Hogan, and David Krup, were arrested yesterday morning for being engaged in the riot. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen this morning, and McDonnell was held in $1400, and the others in lesser amounts to answer at Court for assault and battery, and inciting to riot.

FIRES IN THE CITY.—There were an usual number of fires this morning. A slight fire broke out in the drug store of Dr. Fleming, at the corner of Third and Monroe streets, about half-past 1 this morning. The counter and floor of the store were slightly damaged by the flames before they could be subdued.

A slight fire broke out in the cooper shop at Swanson street and Krider alley. The damage was very trifling.

About a quarter of an hour before midnight last night a fire broke out at the Franklin Engine House, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

About 4 o'clock this morning a slight fire broke out in a dwelling-house in Harmony street, above Fourth. Amount of loss very trifling.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—This practice has been greatly on the increase during the past few years. It is only when some one gets under the influence of bad spirits that the fact is made known and the few isolated cases that appear in print are no criterion of the number who go out into society armed as if they were going through a savage and lawless country. Samuel Bailey was arrested yesterday evening whilst acting in a disorderly manner, at Ninth and Locust streets, and on searching his person a loaded revolver was found. He had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him in $800 to answer for carrying concealed weapons.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Mathew Easler, a German, committed a cruel and cowardly assault upon a young child only six years of age, the son of Day-Sergeant Jeffries. Last Sunday afternoon Easler went to the house of Sergeant Jeffries, at second and Reed streets, and took the child from out of the vestibule of its father's house, and dragged it along the pavement until its screams and cries attracted the attention of its father, who, rushing out of his house, found his child in the grasp of the cruel wretch. Sergeant Jeffries immediately rescued his child and arrested Easler. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger, who held him in $600 bail.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—Alfred Delestatius was arrested by Officers Wallace and McGowan for robbing the mail-boxes along the streets, this morning. He was arrested at Sixteenth and Pine streets, and when arrested had the evidence of his guilt upon him. He is a locksmith by trade, and had made himself a key to unlock the boxes containing the letters. He had succeeded in rifling three or four boxes before he was arrested, and had secured a $10 note, a 50 cent note, and other trifling articles. His operations were witnessed by three boys, who testified against him. He showed a willingness to confess when arrested. He was handed over to the United States Commissioners to have a hearing.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. Isaac B. Baxter, Sr., who was for many years in the hardware business on Second street, above South, died on Tuesday evening, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His perseverance and enterprise had enabled him to retire from business some years ago with a competency. Since his retirement from active business, his time has been devoted to horticultural pursuits, being a member of the Horticultural Society. He was very widely known and much respected, a sincere Christian, without ostentation, his charities are only known to the recipients. His loss will be deeply felt amongst his large circle of relatives and friends.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On election day there is always expected to be more or less drinking and fighting by the minor political hangers-on of the various parties. This last election had at least its full share of such little incidents. A man named Jacob Cartwright made an assault and battery on Officer Jonnson, of the police, and beat him rather severely before he was taken in charge. The affair occurred on the afternoon of election day, at the polls, corner of Second and Noble streets. Cartwright had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $1000 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The place kept by Mrs. Reyers, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, was visited by the authorities last evening, and the proprietress arrested for keeping a disorderly house. It is alleged that the place has been an annoyance to the peaceable citizens in the neighborhood for some time past, and complaints have been made about it. Mrs. Myers had a preliminary examination before Alderman Beitler, who held her in $1000 to await a further hearing.

STEALING GARMENTS.—Two colored boys were arrested early this morning for appropriating to their own use, without going through the ceremony of paying for them two coats. They were taken from a house in Union street. Their names are Edward Fortner and Isaac Matthews, and they are only nine or ten years of age. They were arrested at Fourth and Spruce streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held them to answer in $400.

A ROTOUS PARTY.—A gang of roughs, of whom it is said one Patrick McGowen was ringleader, were last evening engaged in a street fight at Twenty-first and Market streets. The affair grew out of political differences, and for a short time stones and sticks were very freely used. One man named Baird was beaten very badly. Pat McGowan, the leader of the party, was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 to answer.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—James Gorman was arrested yesterday for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon a man at the Blue Bell tavern, on the afternoon of the day before election. Gorman attacked him, it is said, with a club, and beat him in a brutal manner, breaking his jaw. The affair was one arising out of political differences. Gorman had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held him in $800 to answer.

LIGHT FINGERED.—Henry Thomas was suddenly bought up with a round turn for stealing a piece of calico from a store Sixth and St. Mary streets last evening. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

THE PRIZE GRAPE VINE—

Its grapes in glossy blackness shine,
Just like this broadcloth coat of mine,
Bought from—you know where;
Their flavor is as rare and sweet
As 'tis with prices low to meet,
Like those they ask you *there*.
Its clusters thick you cannot count;
They seem to rival in amount
The customers that flock, this fall,
To try the styles of Tower Hall.

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Cthing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public general upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the last improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO
Agents wated, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila

ROCKHLL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, at Fashionable.

MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON, No 625 Chesnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials but they are selling at *lower rates.* We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from the best and most fashionable material, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chesnut street. This is a positive fact, which all would do well to profit by.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR THE CITY—THE FIGHT ON TUESDAY:—

Whole number of Geary suits sold	368
Whole number of Clymer suits sold	368
Total	736

The above is from the official count of the number of complete fall suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price clothing house, under the Continental, up to as far as heard from.

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT, more convincing than printed words, is now recommending Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" in a thousand fashionable homes in the city of New York. That advertisement is simply the stream of delightful fragrance poured from every flacon of this famous extract.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LACE CURTAINS AND GILT CORNICES, elegant designs, high and low grades. Auction. Cheapest goods in the market since the war began. Bargains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

WINDOW SHADES.—W. Henry Patten, wholesale manufacturer and dealer in Gilt, Gothic, Landscape, French, and Plain Linen Shades. Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OPENING DAY.—On Thursday, October 11, we will open a select stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats, Caps, and Furs.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
Continental Hotel.

CARPET JOBS done at a moment's notice. Positively no delay at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

TWELVE CARD PHOTOGRAPHS for $2. Large Photographs are only $1 at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IF YOU want a good Mattress, Bed, or Pillows, get them at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HALE—KILBURN.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of Dr. William Gardener, by the Rev. Lewis H. Briggs, Mr. HENRY S. HALE, of Massachusetts, to Miss FRANCES E., daughter of Cheney Kilburn, Esq., of this city.

MEREDITH—SPRINGER.—On Tuesday evening, October 2, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, EDMOND J. MEREDITH to MARY, second daughter of Lewis R. Springer, all of this city.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, ISAAC B. BAXTER, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Horticultural Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery. §§

GILLIES.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. THEO. A. GILLIES, in the 82d year of his age, an officer of the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Soldiers of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 298 S. Second street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEVERING.—At Lafayette, Indiana, on the 7th instant, ABRAHAM LEVERING, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David Morris, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Roxborough Baptist Church. **

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM H. SMITH, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 920 S. Sixteenth street, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery. §§§

WORKNOT.—October 10, at the residence of her brother in-law, William Heffricht, No. 240 S. Front street, MARY CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of the late Conrad and Mary Worknot.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

THE ALLIGATOR AND SEVERAL OTHER styles of patent and regular Stove Plate and Pot Lifters and a general assortment of Kitchen Hardware for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

SHEET ZINC FOR PUTTING UNDER Stoves, cut to suit; Mica for stove doors; Stove Polish of superior quality, and a variety of Coal Hods, Shovels, Patent Ash Sifters, Pokers, Tongs, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRIDGET FORGETS TO "SHUT THAT door" this cool weather. Put on it a Door Spring and it will shut itself and save your temper. A variety for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 139 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $140.
Day Boarding Pupils $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 imw4m Principal

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Best Qualities of
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL,
Cheap

Stove size	$7 00
Egg size	6 75
Nut size	5 5

At P. MCGARRY & SON'S,
19 5 imw8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

OPINION OF JUDGE STRONG

Injunction Granted Against the Union Passenger Railway Company.

Supreme Court in Equity—Judge Strong.—In the case of Sparhawk vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, the following decision was rendered this morning:—

Strong, J.—Some of the complainants in the first of these bills are members of different churches, and pew-holders in church buildings, situate on the line of the defendant's passenger railway in the city of Philadelphia. Others are resident in, and owners of dwelling-houses, also situate on the line of the said railway. They complain that the defendants, a corporation chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth, have engaged in the business of running cars along and over their railway, with horse power, and carrying passengers for hire, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth; and that they intend to continue the said business of running cars on the next Sunday and every Sunday hereafter. These acts of the defendants are charged in the bill to be not only unlawful but also prejudicial to the complainants, because they are thereby deprived of their right to enjoy the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious exercise, free from all disturbance by unnecessary and unauthorized worldly employment, *because* they have been, are, and will be thereby prevented from engaging peaceably and without interruption in the worship of Almighty God in their accustomed places of public worship or in their own residences on the Sabbath day; *because* the lawful peace and quiet of the said day is thereby disturbed and broken; and *because* their right of property in their said churches, or places of public worship and in their private residences are, and will continue to be intruded upon, and their said churches and residences deteriorated in value. They therefore pray for an injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing to run their cars hereafter over their railway on Sundays. And they now submit its affidavits and proofs, and move for a special injunction to continue until final hearing.

The complainant in the other bill is a stockholder in the Union Passenger Railway Company. His bill charges a similar violation of law by the defendants, and its threatened continuance. It charges in addition that the defendants have a contract with the United States Government, or with some of the Executive Departments or officers thereof, to carry the mails for the United States in and through the city of Philadelphia, on and over the streets, or some of them, and that in pursuance of said contract, they are carrying the said mails. The bill further charges that they have no lawful authority to enter into or carry out such a contract, and that by reason of such unlawful acts the charter of the Company is imperilled, and the complainant is in danger of losing the value of his stock, being otherwise injured. He, therefore, asks an injunction similar to that prayed for by the complainants in the first bill, and also an injunction against any action under any contract entered into by the defendants to carry the mail. In this case also there is a motion for a preliminary injunction.

In support of these motions a great number of affidavits have been submitted, and a very large number have likewise been presented on behalf of the defendants. Much that the affidavits have sworn to has no bearing upon the real questions involved in the motions. But it is certainly established that the complainants in the first bill are freeholders and worshippers in different churches along the line of the defendants' railway, or residents and owners of dwelling houses situate on said line; and that the defendants are engaged in running their cars over and along the said railway on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and that they propose to continue so running their cars hereafter on Sundays. So far the facts are clear. They are not even disputed.

The facts averred in the second bill are also fully made out by the proofs, and they are not contradicted.

In considering whether injunctions ought to be granted, the first question to be met is whether the acts of the defendants complained of and proved are contrary to law. In regard to this I have no difficulty. The act of running cars over a passenger railway on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and running them, as it is shown the defendants have done, and as they propose hereafter to do is the performance on that day of what is their ordinary worldly employment or business. It is the same business as that in which they are engaged on all other days, conducted in the same manner namely, for hire, and for the same object, which is gain. In view of the whole course of our statutory enactments, and of the decision of this Court, I do not see how it can be doubted that it is a palpable violation of law.

Christianity is a part of the common law of this State. In saying this I utter no new doctrine. It was part of the common law of England long before this State was settled. There is a mul itude of decisions to this effect to be found in the books, and it has been decided in England that it was an indictable offence at common law to write or speak of Christianity contemptuously and maliciously. The old common law of England is a part of the common law of this State. Our ancestors brought it with them when they settled the wilderness and founded this new Commonwealth. And there is abundant evidence that the purpose of William Penn and those who came under his auspices was to found a Christian State.

While the amplest provisions were made to secure liberty of conscience, and exemption from molestation or religious persuasion or practice in matters of worship, there was the most unmistakable recognition of Christianity as a part of the law, both in the laws agreed upon in England," on the 5th of May, 1682, declared to be forever fundamental in the government of the province, and in the "Charter of Privileges" granted by William Penn to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, it declared to be inviolable by any law or ordinance, without the consent of the Governor and six seventhes of the Assembly met. Equally did the "Great Law," enacted at Chester on the 9th of December, 1682, proceed upon the basis that Christianity was a part of the common law of the land. I do not propose to go over the argument. No one one has ever yet been able to raise a respectable doubt that this part of the common law of England belongs inseparably to the institutions of this State.

Any if there could have been doubt, the decisions of this Court have set the matter to rest. In Updegraff vs. The Commonwealth, 11 S. & R. 394 it was solemnly decided that Christianity is a part of our common law. In that decision all the Judges of this Court concurred. They were Judges Gibson, Tilghman, Gibson, and Duncan, men whose opinions to this day command universal respect and they fortified their judgment by an unanswerable argument.

But if Christianity is a part of the common law, it carries with it a civil obligation on the Lord's day from all worldly labor and business except works of necessity and mercy. Christianity without a sabbath would be no Christianity. Hence, even in England, cessation of labor and business on Sunday was early recognized by the common law as obligatory, to a certain extent. It is immaterial now to what extent. But William Penn and the early settlers of this Commonwealth have left us no equivocal testimony of the extent to which they regarded the observance of the Sabbath as obligatory. The laws agreed upon in England, to which I have referred, ordained that every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people should abstain from their common daily labor. And the "Great Law" of December 7, 1682 in its first enactment, repeated substantially the injunction.

These laws, in my opinion, were declaratory of what the common law was, as introduced into the State, and the subsequent statutes enacted in 1700, 1705, 1760, 1780, and 1794 were all in aid of the common law. They all enjoined cessation from worldly business on the first day of the week. Their avowed purpose was to prevent vice and immorality, and it was sometimes asserted, to protect the inhabitants of the province and State in the undisturbed worship of God, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The cases I have before me, however, do not demand maintenance of the position that the acts of the defendants, of which the bills complain, are in violation of the common law. The statute of 1794 is still in force. It imposes a penalty upon any person who shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted. There is however a proviso taking out of the operation of the act certain descriptions of business, or work, no one of which is the work in which the defendants are engaged.

I need not spend time to prove that when a statute imposes a penalty for doing an act it impliedly prohibits the act, makes it illegal. It, therefore, performing worldly business on Sunday were not against common law, this act of Assembly makes it unlawful in all but the excepted cases. And the work in which the defendants are engaged, which they propose to continue, is not embraced in any of the exceptions.

A large part of the argument before me in opposition to these motions was directed to show, if possible, that running street cars on passenger railways in this city on Sunday is a work of necessity, and there are not in violation of the common law, and not prohibited by the act of 1794. The argument was based upon numerous affidavits affirming that in the opinion of the affiants running cars thus is necessary to enable persons residing at a distance from churches as also the aged and infirm, to go and return from the places where they are accustomed to worship; that it is necessary to accommodate physicians in making professional visits; that it is necessary to afford facilities for family and social visiting; and that it is necessary for the health and comfort of the poor, in bringing them to obtain recreation and a change of air, by cheapening the means of conveyance to the rural districts. Of all these it may be said that at most, they are conveniences for others and not necessities of the defendants, within the meaning of the Act of Assembly.

It is not for me, called as I am to administer the law as it is, rather than as the defendants may think it ought to be, to decide that what is at best affording a facility amounts to a necessity. The legislature has not exempted from the prohibition acts which may conduce to the convenience or contribute to supply the necessities of individuals or even large portions of the people. It must be presumed they considered what inconveniences would follow a prohibition of worldly labor on the Lord's day. In view of them, as well as of the evils flowing from the absence of a prohibition of such labor, they enacted the statute of 1794. Their controlling object was to protect the community against vice and immorality. This they attempted to do by declaring illegal all worldly labor and business, except works of necessity and charity, but they did not overlook public and individual convenience.

In the proviso of the act they declared how free worldly labor might be done not necessary to the agent, but contributing to the necessities of others. The enumeration in the proviso of things allowed to be done shows what was intended by excepting works of necessity from the prohibiting clause. If it was not meant by the act to forbid work which might be a convenience or even a necessity in some such to others than the laborer, the proviso is entirely superfluous. It is plain, however, that when they excepted works of necessity, they meant works of necessity to him who does them and not to others. It this is not so, the act is without any force.

There is very little, if any, worldly business that does not subserve the convenience and even the necessities of some part of the community. Food clothes, shelter and furniture are undoubted necessities. But may the agriculturist justify prosecuting his ordinary worldly business on Sundays by the plea that he is thereby furnishing food for the hungry? May the cotton mills and clothing establishments of the country be driven as usual, without cessation, on the Lord's Day, because they are thus contributing to provide clothing for those who need it? Is the business of the carpenter or cabinet-maker to move on through the Sundays of the week uninterruptedly and according to law because others may need houses or furniture? May the chemist keep his laboratory in full operation on Sunday because medicines are necessaries? All these questions, and a multitude of others of a similar character must be answered in the affirmative. If running railway cars on Sunday, on city passenger railways is a work of necessity within the meaning of the exception of the act of 1794, it may be doubted whether keeping theatres and places of public amusement open on Sundays might not be justified by the same line of argument. Many might be found, doubtless, who would affirm on oath, that theatrical representations were conducive to mental and bodily health, and that such recreation as they afford is a necessity. Such a construction of the statute would make it out an empty sound. It would be losing sight entirely of the objects sought to be secured, the observance of a day of rest for the community, thereby enabling every one to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, without destruction and without disturbance, and thus giving a check to vice and immorality. A construction that leads to such an absurdity must be erroneous. There is no other possible interpretation which gives to the act any operation but that which holds the works of necessity spoken of to be such as are necessary to the actor. When the thing to be determined is whether worldly business done by any man and not described in the proviso, is exempt from the prohibition because a work of necessity, the question must always be is it necessary to him who does it? The defendants do not claim that running their cars on Sunday is a charity nor even that it is necessary to them. All they assert is that it is a convenience or a necessity for others. I think the act does not allow them to shelter themselves under others.

Wherever the question is not an open one. It has been settled by the solemn decision of this Court, Johnson vs. the Commonwealth 01 Harris 102 determined, that running an omnibus in a city daily and every day is worldly employment, and not a work of necessity, or charity, within the meaning of the act of 1794, and therefore an action on Sunday this case is directly in point and, though decided by a divided court, it is the law of the Commonwealth from which I am not at liberty to depart, even if I doubted the correctness of the decision which I do not. The opinion was delivered by the present Chief Justice of this Court and in it he fully met and answered the arguments now reproduced, that running a public conveyance on Sunday is a work of necessity. Judges Lowrie and Knox concurred with him.

No one of these judges has ever departed from the ground taken in that case. And in Commonwealth vs. Jeandell 2 6 rant 506, my brother Thompson, another judge of this Court, announced in substance, the same doctrine. He declared that driving a public conveyance for hire is doing worldly employment within the provisions of the act of 1794 beyond a doubt. His whole opinion is an assertion that running cars on city passenger railways on Sundays is contrary to law, but is, then, beyond controversy, that the conduct of these defendants which the complainants seek to restrain, is a palpable violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. And I cannot doubt that it has been so considered by the defendants themselves.

Their conduct in seeking protection under a contract to carry the mails, before they began to run cars on Sunday shows that such was their opinion. I have, then, before me a corporation, a creature of law, to which the Commonwealth has granted very large privileges at the expense of the public palpably and persistently defying the laws of the State which gave it being. To use the language of the act of June 16 1836, its acts are contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community.

I come next to the question whether these complainants have shown themselves entitled to ask for the intervention of this Court to restrain this illegal action of the defendants. It must be admitted that it is essential to such a right, that they should show that they are sustaining a particular injury. And I think it is incumbent upon them to show that the illegal acts of the defendants inter ere injuriously with the rights of property. I agree that equity will not enforce a penalty, or enjoin against the commission of a crime, when it is merely a crime, and not also an injury to private rights or property.

But an act may be a public offense and also a private wrong. Of this there are many examples. A public nuisance is one. And when private individuals suffer an injury quite distinct from that of the public in general, in consequence of a public nuisance, they are entitled to an injunction and relief in equity, which may thus compel the wrong doer to take active measures against allowing the injury to continue, 2 Sim. 189, 2 Paige 375. I am not called upon now to define minutely every case of cases in which equity will interfere. The act of 1836 gives to this Court power to restrain the commission or continuance of acts contrary to law, and prejudicial to the interests of the community, or the rights of individuals."

For the present I assume that the rights of individuals spoken of are rights of property. Such, I think, is the meaning of the act. What rights of property, then, if any, have the complainants with which the illegal conduct of the defendants interferes injuriously? They own and occupy dwelling houses along the line of the defendants' railway. They own pews in churches situate also on the line of the railway. As owners of dwelling houses they have a right to protection against all unlawful noise and disturbance of domestic quiet.

Noise is an annoyance which may be complained of, and of which courts will take notice. The celebrated case of an injunction granted against tinning, 2 Sim. N. R., 139, is an example. My brother Thompson granted an injunction against a tinsmith, at the suit of a householder disturbed by the noise of his business. It is plain that the enjoyment or real property may be seriously damaged by noise alone. Constant firing of cannon or beating of drums before a dwelling house would render it untenantable.

Now what is the nature of the enjoyment which the law secures to every owner of a dwelling house in the Commonwealth on Sunday? I am not inquiring whence his rights come, whether from the common law, or the act of 1794. Their origin is immaterial. It is very plain that a man has a right to a different enjoyment of his house on Sunday from that which he can claim on any other day of the week.

Especially are pewholders entitled to protection in the enjoyment of their pews, as pews are designed to be enjoyed. Pews in churches are real property recognized as such by the law. They are the subject of sale, and they often bring prices equal to the value of many small farms. An action may be maintained for disturbance of their enjoyment. But the whole value of a pew consists in the facilities it affords for joining in public worship, and for receiving the instruction given in the church. To render it unfit, in any way, for the purposes for which such property is designed, or used, is its destruction; and it may amount as fully to an irreparable private wrong as is any unlawful act against which a chancellor enjoins.

Such being the rights of property of the complainants, Sparhawk and others, the next question is whether the unlawful acts of the defendants interfere with these rights. On this subject the proofs leave no doubt. One of the complainants has sworn that the running of the cars past his house on Sunday so disturbs the quiet of his house as to compel him to keep the front windows closed, and when reading aloud to his family to abandon the front rooms. He considers this such an invasion of his enjoyment that it depreciates the value of his property. All the other complainants who charge unlawful interference with the lawful enjoyment of their dwelling houses, assert, on oath substantially the same grievances. They are driven from the front rooms of their houses; their meditations and their Sabbath rest are broken in, and the lawful uses to which they desire to devote their property are made impossible.

The question before me is whether the complainants are disturbed; whether it is true that no man can be compelled to any form or degree of worship, it is equally true that no man can be disturbed in that worship which he may desire to render to his Sovereign God.

Nor are any of the numerous affidavits submitted by the defendants in conflict with the proofs that those of the complainants who are owners of houses along the line of the defendants' railway are disturbed in the lawful enjoyment of their property. The affiants are not disturbed in *their* dwelling houses. The uses to which they may wish to devote their property may not be the same. They may not wish to devote the Sabbath to meditation, and to the religious instruction of their families. But the complainants do, and therefore they are disturbed.

I need not say that what may be no annoyance to one man may be an unlawful disturbance to another. In this land of religious freedom, a man may, if he pleases, regard the Sabbath as sacred, the Lord's day as it is called in the act of Assembly. Another may not. One may use his house as a place of meditation, quiet, and repose, a place for family instruction and devotion. Another may devote his property to no such uses. They are, however, lawful uses. The first may not interfere with any lawful use to which the other may apply their property. They may not interrupt his lawful use of his own. It is very obvious that to one desirous of devoting his house to religious uses on the Sabbath, what would be no annoyance on a week day would be a very serious one on Sunday.

An outcry at the dead hour of the night, or near a sick chamber is a very different thing from a similar noise at any other time or place. So a business or a noise which would be unnoticed on a week day compels attention, and positively disturbs on Sunday. It was to this that my brother Thompson alluded when he spoke of the "peace of the Sabbath" in Jeandel's case, a right of the public involving a corresponding duty or individuals, larger on Sunday than on any other day. This public right has a corresponding private right in the citizen.

The result of all this is that the complainants, Sparhawk and others, have, in my opinion, a clear right to my interposition to protect them in the enjoyment of their dwelling houses and their pews to which I have shown they are entitled by law. It may be that there is a formal error in the joinder of plaintiffs having distinct interests. If there is, it is remediable by amendment. And the very eminent counsel of the defendants who have argued these cases with signal ability, as well as with fairness, have properly declined to avail themselves of the error, seeking only a decision upon the merits of the controversy. In the case of Sparhawk against the Union Passenger Railway Company I shall thereupon grant the injunction for which I am moved.

In this case therefore as well as in the other, an injunction will be awarded.

Sparhawk et al vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

Let an injunction issue, to continue until final hearing, restraining the defendants, their officers and servants from running or permitting to run, any car over any of the streets of the city of Philadelphia, on the railway of the defendants, or otherwise, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on the complainants giving bond in the sum of $500 with two sureties to be approved by me, conditioned to indemnify the defendants for all damages they may sustain by reason of this injunction.

Kenton vs. the same and others.

Let a similar injunction issue, and also an injunction to restrain the defendants, their officers, conductors, and agents from doing any act whatsoever under or by reason of any contract or alleged contract entered into by them or any of them for the carrying of the mails, on the complainants giving bond with two sureties in the sum of $500, conditioned to indemnify the defendants for all damages they may sustain by reason of this injunction.

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PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Denial of a Sensational Report.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 11.

The publication in the Northern papers of an exciting report embodying certain questions which it is alleged have been proposed by the President to the Attorney-General, is not borne out by facts.

I have the best authority for saying that the President thinks and acts upon the constitutional questions involved in his policy of his own accord entirely.

The question as published has been alluded to in political circles, but the President desires it to be known that he will abide by the will of the people at all times, and that he will obey the popular mandate.

He will take no extreme step unless he feels that he has the support of the people.

It is believed here that the inflammatory publication was made for the purpose of monetary speculation or something worse.

From Vermont.

MONTPELIER, October 11.—The Vermont Legislature assembled in this place to-day. The Senate organized by electing Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney, for Secretary, James S. Peik, Esq., of Montpelier, as Assistant Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. White, of Coventry, as Chaplain. In the House of Assembly, the Hon. J. W. Stewart was re-elected Speaker, J. S. Flagg, of Bennington, Clerk, and Rev. N. P. Foster, of Burlington, Cha

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Sources of Peril and the Means of Peace.

From the Times.

There are, as we have said, two parties or factions, whose principles and plans are inimical to the peace and prosperity of the country. The demagogues who press upon Congress measures involving the reduction of the South to the status of conquered territory, and who advocate negro suffrage on grounds that would be fatal to the rights and self-governing power of every State in the Union, form one, and that, perhaps, the most prolific source of peril. The noisiest champions of the Executive, who recommend the adoption of violent measures to overcome Congressional opposition, and to secure for the South unconditional admission, make up the other side of the danger with which we are threatened. Both oppose the Constitutional amendment—one because it falls short of the extreme measures with which many of the radicals would precede the restoration of the Union; the other because it imposes penalties upon prominent Rebels, and frustrates schemes that are essential to the future success of the Democratic party. Both, moreover, contemplate the occurrence of a contingency in which armed force would be relied upon to solve the great problems of the day, whether the radicals in Congress get rid of the President's opposition by impeaching and deposing him, and then push forward their plans to consummation, or whether on the President's side force be employed to resist and nullify the action of Congress, as certain of his Copperhead advisers propose—the result will be the same. Either course would entail the gravest complications, and not improbably a renewal of civil war, under circumstances different from those of our late struggle.

It is folly to ignore these contingencies as not likely to occur. We will not say that they are probable, for we have not lost faith in the ability or the disposition of the great body of the people to hold both classes of extremists in check. But the tendency of a great part of the current political discussion is unhappily in the direction of turmoil and trouble. Not only is there no approach to a healing of existing differences, but there is a constant desire to multiply and aggravate them. Predictions and threats are echoed defiantly. Radical and Copperhead—both talk of further strife and bloodshed as matters of course; as things which must recur, sooner or later, before the country settles down to permanent peace, and which had therefore better come soon. General Butler considers them inevitable in 1868, and avows a preference for 1867; and the extremists on the other side seem to entertain a similar choice.

The chief strength of these mischief-makers, be they radical or Democratic, lies in the indifference or incredulity of the people. The same feeling prevailed six years ago. Few then attached importance to the threats of the fire-eaters, or realized the crisis which was imminent. So it is to-day. The explosive force of the elements which are at work is underestimated. The possibility of collision, of conflict, of civil war, is not acknowledged. The causes which operate in that direction are passed over as of no immediate importance, and the influences that are most likely to bring it about are persistently disregarded. Hence ultraism makes more headway than would otherwise be possible. The Butler radicals assume the airs of a real power—the dictator of terms to the ruling party, and the author of a policy which it must unhesitatingly accept. In the same way, the advocates of forcible interposition by the Executive presume upon the concurrence of all who have approved of the general scope of the President's policy in the South. They assume that the friends of the immediate restoration of the South will acquiesce in whatever the President may do to secure Southern representation in Congress; and that, as between the President and Congress, they will sustain the former even to the extent of revolutionary measures.

In these circumstances the conservatism of the country is bound to do all that is possible to make itself felt, as well against the fanaticism which Butler preaches as against that other *ism* which, under the pretense of upholding the Constitution, would ignore the rights pertaining to Congress. The signs of the times are too ominous of evil to admit of prolonged apathy. To allow matters to drift, none knows whither, is, in effect, to invite the conflict which every good citizen cannot but deprecate. More than mere censure is necessary. Effort is needed to counteract the doings of demagogues, and to assert for the moderate men of the country the controlling influence to which they are entitled. Party demonstrations are not required for the purpose. Brownlow and Butler may be neutralized without descending to their level on the stump. The malign counsels which endanger the President's position may be rendered impotent without subserviency or intrigue. Only let it be understood that the country will not tolerate the beginning of revolution, by whomsoever attempted, and the extremists of both classes will find themselves effectually frustrated.

And how may conservatism make itself most decidedly felt? We answer, by showing that the North is a unit in support of the Constitutional amendment as a basis of compromise—a means of satisfying the demand for guarantees on one hand, and on the other of reducing to reasonable limits the sacrifices to be made by the South. Any doubt in regard to the attitude of the North upon this point will serve to confirm Executive opposition, and to mislead the Southern States. Remove doubt—prove incontestably that the North, while neither harsh nor exacting in its requirements, is firm in its resolve to maintain the great issues of the war—and the South will discover the futility of reliance upon any party or person not in harmony with the action of the people on the subject. An enlightened self-interest may then be expected to dictate the ratification of the amendment, which is but another method of expressing the acceptance of the inevitable. And the amendment ratified, and the South restored to the Union, the danger which now menaces the peace of the country will be ended.

The Dictator's Last Card.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Thurlow Weed announces, through the *Times*, his adhesion to the Albany State Ticket, headed by John T. Hoffman for Governor. This candor is refreshing; though Mr. Weed will have no difficulty, in case he should hereafter wish it believed that he supported Governor Fenton, to call a dozen witnesses who will stoutly affirm that such was the fact. For the present, however, he hangs out the Hoffman flag, and we, who support Fenton, are heartily glad of it.

Mr. Weed finds fault with his present compatriots that they do not sink their old party name and organization, saying—

"It was the occasion of especial surprise and regret that, even before the National Union State Convention had concluded its labors, Judge Pierrepont should have assumed that it was a Democratic Convention, and that its programme had been settled in advance by Democrats."

—The Democrats do not deserve this reproach, however it may be with "Judge" Pierrepont. They tried the "Union" dodge last year, and were far worse beaten than they would have been with a square party platform and ticket. Morrissey was right at Albany in telling the managers that they could not poll 20,000 votes in this city for General Dix. They will be beaten as Democrats, for the current runs strongly against them; but they will not be crushed out, as they would be if they followed Mr. Weed's counsels. They will poll more votes for Hoffman than they could have done for any Lincolnite of '64; and they could poll still more for Horatio Seymour or Floyd Jones than they could for Hoffman. Why is it that political managers will never understand that the masses of all parties are in earnest?

Mr. Weed says:—

"I advised the Philadelphia Convention, as I participated in its deliberations, with my eyes open, and understanding that if the Democracy would, by its experience in adversity, learn that it could only restore itself to popular confidence by *becoming loyal*, a reformed Democracy would ultimately recover possession of the Government."

"The Democracy" must feel flattered by this compliment; but as to its being "reformed" by accepting the leadership of Thurlow Weed, there is room for grave doubt. Will some one favor the people with that old epigram on the Cromwellian chaplain, Goodenough, which ends:—

"They surely must be bad enough
Whom Goodenough can teach."

Mr. Weed, while he condemns the designation of Mr. Kinsella as Postmaster in Brooklyn as a "Copperhead" appointment, which "has cost *us* thousands of votes in that city," and asserts that such appointments not only will but *should* "prove disastrous," yet supports and commends John T. Hoffman, saying:—

"During the Rebellion, he was loyal to the Government and Union."

—Now, Mr. Hoffman was just as loyal as Mr. Kinsella—neither less nor more. His speech at the municipal banquet on the 23d of February, 1863; his speech at Sing Sing; his speech in Wall street, just before the last Presidential election, were all surcharged with venom against the war for the Union as prosecuted by Mr. Lincoln and a Republican Congress. The only war he favored was such as McClellan and Buell would have waged, and the Confederates, as reasonable men, could not have objected to. And we have been told that, in a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of our city, at one of the darkest periods of the war, he proposed and urged an immediate and peremptory sale of all the United States securities then held by that fund (some $400,000)—a measure of unmistakable hostility to the Government and the war. If any man in America was a Copperhead during our civil war, John T. Hoffman was that man.

Mr. Weed says he prefers such Democrats as Hoffman to "the reckless, red radicalism which rules the present Congress." This would seem to be a new arraignment, but it is "the old, old story." Mr. Weed, in the winter of 1860-61, insisted that we Republicans were all "reckless" and "mad," in that we would not consent to divide the Territories between slave and free labor on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Again, when we urged Mr. Lincoln to adopt the Emancipation policy, he thought our madness had become more intense and dangerous. When Mr. Lincoln had fully settled into that policy, Mr. Weed flung down his pen, and, at a very gloomy period of the struggle, resigned the editorial charge of the *Albany Evening Journal*, assigning this reason:—

"But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in imminent and immediate danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the Rebellion. That difference is *radical* and *irreconcilable*. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through the present struggle, all will be well and 'nobody hurt.'"

Mr. Weed seems incapable of addressing the public, no matter on what subject, without dragging *my* name before it. I hope I may now defend myself against his charges without being accused of "distracting the party." Here is his latest demonstration:—

"The men who now lead the radical crusade against the President, attempted, during the war, to divide the North. Such a division would have destroyed both the Government and the Union. That calamity was averted by the firmness and patriotism of conservative Republicans. In 1860, the same leaders, as hostile to Mr. Lincoln, as they are to President Johnson, attempted to defeat his election by a flank movement at Cleveland. Their call for that Convention was signed by the present editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*. Mr. Greeley wrote private letters to prominent Republicans, inviting their co-operation in a scheme to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election."

Surely, never was another so richly blest with the use of "private letters" not addressed to him nor intended for his eye as this man Weed. As I openly, publicly opposed the renomination of President Lincoln, I see not why my "private letters" should be alluded to. And I here state that the "letters" referred to by Mr. Weed had no such purpose as he asserts, were not really "private," and, in fact, are wholly misrepresented by him. I recollect signing, in common with others, a letter to the Governors of the Free States, asking counsel of them with regard to the support of Mr. Lincoln. That letter, I presume, is the one referred to; and it invited co-operation in no "scheme" whatever—whether "to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election" or otherwise.

Mr. Weed continues as follows:—

"Nor, though moved by other motives, was the course of Mr. Greeley less disloyal. He invited and vindicated secession. He told the Southern States that they had a right to violate the sacred injunction of Washington. And when, by acting upon his suggestion, rebellion and war came, he rushed round from 'Copperheads' to 'Rebels,' whining for 'Peace upon the best attainable terms.' And now, after Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and their associates have conquered an honorable peace, Mr. Greeley, at the head and in command of the radical army, reopens the war, with shouts of 'On! to Richmond!'"

—With regard to my "rushing round from Copperheads to Rebels, whining for peace," Mr. Weed simply lies, as the old villain has long persisted in doing with regard to me. I never in my life sought or approached any Copperhead or Rebel on the subject of peace, in any manner whatever. The very little I ever had to say to either on the subject was always in answer to their suggestions. And I never even responded to any overture from Rebels on the subject, save when I was requested and in effect commanded to do so by the President of the United States; and I obeyed him in the premises with profound reluctance. I am not ignorant of the law regarding unauthorized negotiations with public enemies.

The charge that I "*invited* Secession," is a more plausible falsehood. I *did* invite the conspirators for disunion to submit their alleged grievances and their proposed remedy to a free, searching discussion before and a fair, unawed vote of the Southern people, pledging myself to abide their verdict. That the disunionists would have been voted down, I no more doubt than I do my own existence. They were beaten, as it was, in the aggregate vote of the South that winter, so far as it can be ascertained; they would have been crushed had the discussion been thorough, the vote fairly polled, and the exasperating menace of "coercion" withdrawn. Let those who will condemn the Rebellion as the act of the Southern people—I execrate it as the result of a conspiracy of the few against the many; and I upheld the war for the Union, not to subjugate but to liberate my countrymen living south of the Potomac and Ohio.

Let those who can stigmatize Rebels and Disunionists as such: I glory that my ancestors were Rebels against the British crown, and aided to dismember the British empire. I resisted the slaveholders' Rebellion in defense of, not in hostility to the great truth, fundamental to republican freedom, that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed;" I warn those who are now seeking what they term a *conservative* restoration of the Union, that a republic cannot be pinned together by bayonets—that it must rest on and be upheld by the affections of its people—that, if the loyal blacks of the South shall not be fully enfranchised, there will soon be another outbreak of the Rebel spirit now smouldering there, even more desperate and formidable than that which has cost the country such lakes of blood and such mountains of treasure. Count the four millions of blacks ciphers, and the Rebellion has to-day, what it had not in the winter of 1860-61, a decided preponderance at the South; and that preponderance will soon bloodily manifest itself. There is no safety, no real peace, but in universal justice and impartial freedom.

HORACE GREELEY.

Riots of the Politicians.

From the Herald.

A little over a year ago the army of Lee, exhausted by the bull-dog tenacity of General Grant, who had hung at its throat from the Wilderness down to the gates of Richmond, gave up the fight and surrendered. There was rejoicing all over the country; for the people pined for peace and expected to enjoy its blessings. In the loyal States the exultation was universal, because with peace came the restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of the Government in all its strength. Although the gall of defeat may at first have embittered the cup to those who had so recently been our enemies, yet even they soon came to regard with heartfelt satisfaction the cessation of a war that had brought them nothing but suffering and destruction, and were thankful that it was at an end. If a shadow darkened the sky it arose only from the fog of those men's minds who failed to appreciate the American character and predicted that the released soldiery would wander about the country murdering and robbing and burning and preying upon the peaceable citizens generally. Such clouds were speedily dispelled when the sturdy men of war betook themselves to the workbench and the plough, and quietly resumed the employments they had quitted for the tent and the field.

The nations of Europe looked on in wonder. They were not prepared for the grand spectacle of two mighty armies disbanding, as it were, by magic, and becoming at once absorbed in a peaceable and producing population. They saw with amazement a government great enough to extend a generous forgiveness to States that had for four years waged against it a war of rebellion, and a system perfect enough to resume its working harmoniously just as soon as such a conflict ceased. The country was at peace; and this fact, no less wonderful to them than the immensity of the resources we had developed during the war, gave us a credit in Europe greater than any we had previously enjoyed.

But it was not long before the politicians set to work to disturb the waters of the Pool of Siloam, through the virtues of which the eyes of the nation were receiving light. Peace was no peace to them unless it could be rendered subservient to their own advancement. They must make some capital out of it for their party or personal purposes before they could regard it as a blessing. The cessation of hostilities in the field was the signal for the political guerillas to enter upon a campaign of their own. They commenced their raids in Congress by the use of violent and unbecoming language. In the House of Representatives the President of the United States was alluded to as "the man at the other end of the avenue;" and in the Senate the classic Sumner, in the language of the kitchen, denounced him as a "whitewasher." By degrees the license of the tongue became more unbounded, and the President was alluded to as a "traitor" and one who had "legalized assassination." This desecration of dignity and propriety continued until it infected the President himself; and for the past two months the humiliating spectacle has been presented of the executive and legislative branches of the Government scolding each other and calling each other names, like two angry drabs.

Outside of Congress the political stump speakers on both sides have been yet more riotous and violent. The Butlers and Brownlows and Hamiltons on one side, and the Sharkeys, Dawsons, and Monroes on the other, have done their best to excite the prejudices and passions of the people, and to destroy the blessings of peace. One set of men in the South and another in the East have used their breath unceasingly to fan the smouldering embers of fanaticism and sectionalism once more into a flame. On one side we are told that Congress is to be forcibly entered by the Southern members and the organization carried at the point of the bayonet. On the other we are promised the impeachment of the President as soon as Congress reassembles. Both schemes are the mere ravings of brawling politicians. The South will quietly re-enter Congress under the Constitutional amendment, if the States are sensible enough to secure those terms of readmission, and Butler could not get more than fifty or sixty votes in the House for his threatened impeachment. The balance of the Representatives are quiet and peaceable men, who have already shown their inclination and their power to check the revolutionary power of Thad. Stevens and other impracticable radicals, and they will do no act in which the country will refuse to sustain them.

But, baseless as are these threats, they are not without mischief. Their effect is seen in the riots in Memphis, the fruits of the violence of Southern politicians; in the murderous affair in New Orleans, the result of the incendiary course of political agitators of both sides; in the clubbings, and shootings and guttings in Philadelphia and other places, all the work of mere dribbling politicians; of representatives of corrupt "rings" that are in danger of being broken up; of men who hang on the outskirts and verge of parties, and by their violence endeavor to attract attention, in the hope of getting some paltry office if the side they espouse happens to come out uppermost. And yet such parasites as these have it in their power to cloud over all the bright visions of peace that dawned upon us when the tempest of war passed away; and for their acts thirty millions of quiet, peaceable citizens are called upon to suffer in their reputation abroad and in their self-respect at home.

The course of these violent and unscrupulous agitators of both political parties is jeopardizing all the fruits of victory and all the blessings secured by peace; and if the quiet, conservative strength of the country does not discountenance and check them, we shall soon lose all the character we have established abroad, and bring new dangers and sufferings upon ourselves at home.

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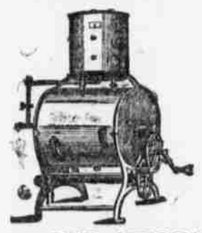

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INDIAN OUTRAGES IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Murders, Ravishment, and Theft Laid to the Charge of the Pawnee, Ottoe, and Omaha Tribes—Cornfields Robbed and Agricultural Implements Carried off—The Settlers Ordered Away and Threatened with Death—An Official Investigation to be Had—The Indian Chiefs Asked to Participate, Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a despatch from E. B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, enclosing a letter from Major-General W. F. Cloud, who was appointed a special agent by the Governor of Kansas to investigate certain murders and depredations alleged to have been committed by the Omaha, Pawnee, and Ottoe Indians. General Cloud, in his report, says:—

I have the honor to inform you that consequent upon the perpetration of certain murders and other outrages committed against the citizens of Western Kansas during the past spring and summer, I have been appointed by the Governor of Kansas special agent to collect the facts, and to bring the parties to justice. In prosecuting my work I have visited the scene of murder and outrage, and have learned many facts, a few of which are as follows:—One man was killed on the 15th of May, while near three companions, who were at their claims upon a tributary of the Solomon river.

He was shot by three Indians, who were dressed in United States uniform, and armed with revolvers and sabres. They were undoubtedly Pawnees, as many of them, similarly dressed and armed, have frequently passed through the settlements exhibiting discharges from the service as Pawnee scouts. The man killed was scalped. The Indians at the same time took two mules and a horse.

On or about the 17th of May six men were killed. No testimony of eye-witnesses can be obtained, but the presence of Pawnees and Ottoes at and near the place of murder, both before and after the same, together with the fact that some of the men were killed by arrows, and that many arrows, taken out of their bodies and picked up along the line of retreat, were Pawnee and Ottoe arrows, can be readily sustained; as also that threats were made against the life of one of the murdered men by members of both tribes a few days before the occurrence of the murders. These murders were undoubtedly committed by Pawnee and Ottoe Indians.

In the month of July, a settlement upon White Rock river was visited by Pawnees, who took corn from the fields and robbed the people of agricultural implements, tools, etc., and having surprised a family in camp, during the absence of the husband and father, they took the woman away, and after subjecting her to ravishment by a large number, supposed to exceed forty, they left her, where her friends found her in the morning in a state of insensibility.

In the month of August Pawnees and Omahas to the number of more than eight hundred visited a settlement upon a tributary of the Solomon, and took possession of the fields of corn, and when remonstrated with by the owners they claimed the land upon which the farms were located as hunting and trapping ground. They ordered the settlers off, using menaces and threats of death if they did not go, and if they ever returned. They remained in this threatening manner until the people left.

Such acts of hostility and violations of treaties call for justice and indemnity. This the settlers desire to obtain under the laws; and that the matters may be prepared in a proper form, the various witnesses and parties interested intend to meet at Lake Sibley, upon the Republican river, about the 15th of October, and proceed in the investigation before an officer of the law. I have visited the Ottoes, and they agreed to meet us, and take part in the examination of arrows. I desire the presence of chiefs and head men of the Pawnee and Omaha tribes, and sincerely desire your official co-operation in securing their presence.

I would respectfully present the fact that these oft-repeated outrages have caused a deep feeling and a strong determination on the part of the entire citizenship of the State to obtain justice and safety, and inasmuch as the above mentioned tribes lie under these suspicions, it will prove much to their interest to render every possible assistance in securing a full and impartial investigation. Your obedient servant,

W. F. CLOUD,
Major-General Kansas State Militia.

In reply to General Cloud's communication, Superintendent Taylor states that he felt entirely confident that the Pawnee and Omaha Indians are guiltless, but that the Ottoes are not above suspicion. He mentions, and it may turn out upon investigation, that they participated in the disturbances. He suggests that the proposed day of the investigation be postponed to such time as would enable him to secure the attendance of one or more of the chiefs of the tribes named. An *ex parte* statement, he says, will at best prove unsatisfactory, and can settle nothing definitely. While the Deparment is ready to redress any wrongs committed by treaty Indians, upon satisfactory testimony, it will resolutely protest against any loss or punishment for alleged offenses, where the testimony is vague or uncertain, or where it is taken in such a manner as to afford no opportunity for exoneration or denial.

MR. BEECHER'S POSITION.

The Response of the Cleveland Convention to Mr. Beecher's Letter.

NEW YORK, October 8.—To the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Reverend and Dear Sir:—By the unanimous voice of the Cleveland Convention, we are instructed to thank you for your letter in response to the invitation tendered you to officiate as chaplain of that body. While with profound regret we learned that you could not honor us with your presence, we are grateful for the able, eloquent, and masterly manner in which you gave your endorsement to our Convention, and elucidated its objects.

The sentiments you have enunciated find echo in the heart of every true lover of his country; and we feel peculiarly impressed with your utterances as reflecting the grandeur, the devotion, the chivalry of the soldier who, from pure motives, perils all that life is worth—yea, life itself.

Coming from you, sir—so distinguished a philosopher, philanthropist, divine—one who has made the benefit of his fellow-man the study of his life, and who by bright example has illustrated all his principles—this letter has created profound sensation throughout the land. its wisdom, its enlightened Christian patriotism, its good effects, will yet be acknowledged, when the excitement of the present shall have subsided, and reason, with unbiased judgment, shall have assumed its wonted sway.

The people, striving to calm their excited passions, pause to reflect. The hasty judgment of the hour is giving way to the sober second thought; and with the encouragement we have received from you, and men who like you preach "peace on earth and good will to men," we feel inspired to persevere in the good work so auspicious of commencement, and with God's blessing feel confident of ultimate success. Rising above party and all partisan considerations, we hope to close the wounds a bloody war has inflicted upon our beloved and glorious Union. "With charity for all and malice to none," we are endeavoring to re-establish our Government upon foundations so firm, so just, so equitable, that neither passion, fanaticism, nor sectionalism shall ever again disturb or upheave them.

But this is not the occasion, sir, to discuss the grave issues presented to the people—issues that we trust may be discussed without invective, crimination, or abuse, but rather in a spirit of Christian forbearance that will result in the healing of the nation.

For your sympathy, your prompt co-operation, your kindly expressions, we thank you, and pray that the Almighty may long preserve a life made so precious through its genius, patriotism, and large humanity for all mankind.

GORDON GRANGER,
President Cleveland Convention.
GEORGE PEABODY ESTE,
Chairman Executive Committee.
CHARLES G HALPINE,
Chairman Committee of Invitation.

—During a late storm Vermonters did not see the sun for seven days.

—Wife whipping, wife stealing, and wife killing are prevalent in the West.

—The dyers in Leeds, England, are on a strike.

—Nearly five million letters and papers came to the United States from Great Britain in 1865.

—Menken is very ill in Paris.

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$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 063 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
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100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
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25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
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5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
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170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$896,553 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 16th MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES P. COFFIN	
SAMUEL B SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 78
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler.
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tl2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3 95

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons. In ship and ist order.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER.
No. 208 S. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
No. 225 MARKET Street, Phila.

9 24 1mrp

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF CORK" ..... Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK" ..... Saturday October 13
"KANGAROO" ..... Wednesday, October 17
"CITY OF BOSTON" ..... Saturday October 20
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" ..... Saturday, October 27
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold ..... $90 Steerage Currency $30
To London ..... 95 To London 40
To Paris ..... 105 To Paris 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $25. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE Agent
No. 110 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

REGULAR LINE TO HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandervere, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
10 8 3t No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS*,
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP CUTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,
10 6 mwsSm No. 619 ARCH Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw 6rp Philadelphia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, nor is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH R. BARNES,
8 11 smw 59 Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2 2

$10 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 6m

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LEBAS'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures

CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thf

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 5

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graflen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
B. C. Tartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
E. T. Weddington, second and Quarry street
E. F. Thomas, No. 1 South Wharves.
William Burns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Mackinnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A 1 O-12 YE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by DRUGGISTS.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 19

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 9·50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·10 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 1·50 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 2·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 5·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN

PEACE!

The Opponents of Slaughter in Council.

They Denounce the Barbarity of War.

Its Only Morality—"Evil, That Good May Come of It."

The True Peace Principle—"Fearless to Die, Timid to Kill, Heroic to Suffer."

In these "dull, piping times of peace," a Peace Convention is certainly a very appropriate episode, and a good thing generally might be made of it under ordinary circumstances. The present circumstances, however, are anything but ordinary. The great political struggle going on at the ballot-box is so all-absorbing that conventions of all kinds other than political can come and go without more than a passing notice.

This is undoubtedly the present reason why the meeting of the "Universal Peace Society," held in this city yesterday, may be pronounced a failure, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. It may be, however, that the innate depravity and combative propensity of human nature had a share in causing this paucity of numbers and meagreness of applause.

The Pennsylvania Branch.

Be that as it may, at 11 o'clock A. M., the hour at which the Pennsylvania branch of the Association was to meet, twenty persons, all told, were present. They were not at all discouraged by this slim turn-out, but proceeded at once to organize the Pennsylvania branch of the Association, by adopting an appropriate constitution and electing the necessary officers.

Who are Advocates of Universal Peace.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon our reporter repaired to the lecture-room of the Franklin Institute, to attend the opening session of the general society. At this hour he found present nine ladies and two gentlemen. It was nearly 4 o'clock before enough had arrived to warrant an attempt at business, and even then we could sum up only thirty ladies and ten gentlemen.

In the meantime, we were noting down the physiognomy of these adherents of Universal Peace. They were certainly a meek-eyed lot of people, and we doubt if there were, out of the entire forty, half-a-dozen who were not sincere and earnest in the cause they had espoused, and labored in its benalf without any hankering after that notoriety for the sake of which so many men and women attempt to turn the world upside down.

Several of the gentlemen, and nearly all of the ladies present, were attired in the drab-colored skirts of the Society of Friends. Many of them were quite venerable in years, and they all had the outward appearance of being persons of the most ample and elegant leisure. This may account for their wholesale advocacy of peace. If they had been forced by untoward circumstances to grapple with the harsh realities of the world, it is extremely doubtful if most of them would not have been taught the lesson that the life of one man is often a fit sacrifice for the welfare of thousands or millions.

Millennial Attire, Otherwise "Bloomer."

But among the assemblage there was a lady upon whom our attention was centred for a time, although the strangeness of her attire did not appear to create anything of a sensation among the members of the Peace Society. The lady in question was attired in pantaloons! The pantaloons were of the peculiar snuff-color now so much in vogue among fashionable gentry, and we must confess that they set about the nether limbs of the wearer with as much ease and grace as if they had been displayed upon legitimate masculine extremities.

Besides the pantaloons, this lady wore a short skirt, which just touched the knees, and a long brown shawl, with a flaming border of red, which was arranged over her shoulders and under her arms in a fashion that was not fitting at all, if it was not fantastic. But, as we said before, her presence did not create any sensation, much less a panic, among the ladies in orthodox attire; and we were, therefore, constrained to withdraw our glance before we had noted half of her peculiarities. We ascertained, by special inquiry, the name of this eccentric female genius; but, desire of all knowing that it is the eager names in such eccentricities to see their this case, we purposely withhold it in print.

The Convention Goes to Work.

It was nearly four o'clock when Mr. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, President of the Universal Peace Society, called the forty persons composing the Convention thereof to order

Mr. Love made the customary speech of Presidents on taking the chair. He stated that the delay in organizing the afternoon session was owing to the length of the morning meeting. He then reviewed at considerable length the history of the Universal Peace Society, dwelling particularly upon the proceedings of the conventions held last spring and winter, in Providence and Boston. He said that the most perplexing question discussed at the first, or Boston Convention, was the constitutional one. No person seemed willing to offer a draft for that important document, everybody awaiting the advent of some great mind, with a constitution duly prepared, according to their wants. At Providence, however, this doubt was timely buried, and a constitution was proposed and adopted with the most wonderful unanimity.

The President then requested Mr. L. K. Joslin, of Providence, R. I., the Secretary, to read the proceedings of the Providence meeting.

Included in these proceedings was

The Constitution of the Society,

which presents some points of interest. The general scope of the objects of the association can perhaps be best gathered from the lengthy preamble to this document, reading as follows:—

"*Whereas*, Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are natural, inalienable rights, subject to no human governments, but superior to all; and whereas, whatever is abstractly wrong can never be practically right or be innocently encouraged, neither can persons perform collectively what is unlawful for individuals, nor serve self and country to the injury of mankind; and whereas, Peace is self-control, and the abnegation of carnal weapons and the recognition of all the principles of love, justice, charity, and purity make for peace, communities and States permanently unite by attraction and consent, never through coercive violence, and the sword is not an essential element of our social system, but like duelling and slavery, a relic of barbarous times, and owes its prevalence to popular delusion;

"*And whereas*, Wise advocates of truth, believing in God, believe also in man, overcome evil with good, choose to die rather than kill; and whereas, war destroys life, invades liberty, subverts good morals, and the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, retards and defeats, rather than insures progress in the common welfare, and is a standing reproach to human nature, therefore we, the undersigned, in order to avail ourselves of the advantages of associate effort, unite in forming a society to promote these truths, and adopt for our guidance the following Constitution, etc."

The objects of the Society, and the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish them, are disclosed in the second article of the Constitution, as follows:—

"Its objects shall be to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war; to discountenance all resorts to deadly force between individuals, States or nations never acquiescing in present wrongs; by taking away the sword, to give potency to the tongue and pen, and encourage moral efforts for the removal of these wrongs and evils, compromise with which renders peace impossible and undemirable. It will employ popular conventions, lectures, tracts, petitions, the pulpit, the press, and a Congress of Nations. It will abstain from all political complications with governments of force, and use all effectual means of reason and moral appeal to convince the people that war is a sin against God, and opposed to the best interests of mankind."

The minutes of the Providence meeting likewise revealed the following ladies and gentlemen as being

The Officers of the Society.

President—Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—L. K. Joslin, of Providence, R. I.; A. B. Child, M. D., of Boston, Mass.; E. H. Heywood, of Worcester, Mass.; William Chace, of Providence, R. I; Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jeremiah Hacker, of Portland, Maine; E. A. Webb, of New Hampshire; Judge A. W. G. Carter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Corresponding Secretary—Lysander S. Richards, of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Miss Laura Blivin, Providence, R. I.

Treasurer—Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston.

The Report of the Treasurer,

Mr. J. P. Blanchard, was then read by the Secretary. It showed the receipt of $208·89; an expenditure for the publication of documents amounting to $170·65; and a balance on hand of $27·24. On such small financial beginnings it is proposed to revolutionize the customs of the world and the innate character of mankind.

A Remarkable Liberality.

The President then continued his remarks, saying that he heartily wished every one present at the Convention to feel entirely at home. As their meetings were held in different parts of the country, they necessarily encountered new faces; but this should be no drawback on the harmony of their proceedings. The most unlimited discussion was invited, and no one, by becoming a member of their body, was pledged to the support of every doctrine laid down in their constitution or resolves. They courted discussion and welcomed dissent.

The Reading of Letters

was then commenced. The first one was from E. H. Heywood, of Worcester, Mass. It denounced the barbarous and unreasonable practices of war, the immorality of trade, as shown in a reckless spirit of speculation, and the injustice of the present labor system. The writer thought that an appropriate place for commencing the discussion of these great topics would be the city of Brotherly Love, the birthplace of independence, and of the anti-slavery agitation.

The Peace Code.

Mr. Joslin rose to make a few remarks, taking issue with some of the doctrines of the writer. He thought peace was always desirable; that there had never been a good war or a bad peace. Our own war, which had been eulogized for its justice and piety, he considered as a failure, because many men had gone into it virtuous and came out of it far otherwise. Still, he would not acquiesce in wrong, but would meet it manfully, yet not with the weapons of force, which were so apt to fail of accomplishing the end sought by them. If men would trust to the rectitude of their principles and the justice of their cause alone, they would not fail of success.

A letter from Henry C. Wright, one of the Vice-Presidents, was then read. The writer thought the true spirit was the one which was "fearless to die, timid to kill, and heroic to suffer." War could be ended only by love, and would always be prolonged by convulsion.

A Well-Spent Life.

A letter from J. P. Blanchard, the Treasurer, was then read, in which the position he held was resigned, on account of the disability of advancing years.

In favoring the acceptance of Mr. Blanchard's resignation, the President stated he was now over eighty years of age, and that the one cause for which he had lived and expended his means was the cause of peace.

Resolutions highly eulogistic of the life and labors of Mr. Blanchard were then offered by the Secretary and adopsed.

Reports from Various Quarters,

announcing the progress of the universal peace movement in the United States and Europe, were then read by the Secretary.

Mr. Joslin, in remarking upon these reports, compared the progress of peace principles in Europe and America, declaring it to be his belief that, since the commencement of the late war, in the cause of peace Europe was far in advance of this country.

Lucretia Mott thought that, while we might leave to the conscience of every individual the decision of how far he might for peaceful purposes co-operate with the Government, we should all steadily maintain the absolute truth. She thought that the effect of the various meetings already held could be seen in a moderation of violence. The abolition of slavery had been effected before the entire people were thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery spirit; and so, thought she, will be the result in introducing the moral element into the settlement of all difficulties, even before the whole world is led into the adoption of radical peace principles.

Short addresses by various persons followed, after which Mr. Robert W. Walcot, of Boston, was elected Treasurer, in place of Mr. Blanchard. The meeting then adjourned until evening.

At the evening session letters were read and a discussion held on the subject of

The Cruelty of War,

which was participated in by several persons.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Joslin contended that the war power was a tissue of cruelty, which tended to degrade the youth of the country. The principle of war is identical with that of slavery, preventing the accomplishment of reform, and denying the inalienable right of liberty. Torture and death are its elements; stealth and robbery its allies. Its only plea of morality was the prosecution of evil that good might come of it.

He believed that if all laws and Governments were done away with, there would be less sacrifice by violence in the next hundred years than there was during the past five years. Besides opposing the principles of war, the speaker individually had no sympathy with punishment as a prevention of crime.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again to-day.

A Meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch was held this morning, about twenty-five persons being present.

The following permanent officers of the Pennsylvania Branch were elected:—President, George Taylor; Secretary, Alfred B. Justice; Treasurer, Dr. Henry J. Child. An Executive Committee of ten members was also selected.

The preamble of the constitution adopted appeals "to the people who acknowledge the authority of Christ, and to all who are convinced, from the sad effects of war so abundantly visible, and the evident blessings profusely showered in the paths of peace, that they should 'learn war no more,' and to urge them to cooperate with us in an earnest effort to cultivate peace in our own bosoms, to promote it among our neighbors, to engraft it upon our government, and extend its benign sway throughout the world."

Rev. William J. Mullin, who was selected as one of the officers, left it to the decision of the Society to determine whether or not he was eligible. He was emphatically a peace man, and had always inculcated peace principles; but at the outbreak of the late war he had entered the army as a chaplain, and had permitted his sons to serve in the ranks.

He noticed in a morning paper that the President had proposed certain questions to his Attorney-General, which would undoubtedly be answered according to his wishes, and would lead to civil war.

In this case it would be a grave question as to whether or not they shall go to work and finish up the job which they had already commenced. The meeting then adjourned, after which a meeting of the general society was held

AUCTION SALES.

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CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

LARGE SALES OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COMPRISING ALABASTER VASES BRONZE GROUPES, FIGURES AND CLOCKS, VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY, ITALIAN MARBLE GROUPES AND FIGURES, etc. etc., all of the recent importation of Messrs. VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

17th and 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. each day.

This choice and valuable collection of works of will be arranged for examination on Tuesday, 16th inst., and will comprise in part:—

MARBLE STATUARY.

Fine'y executed Bust of the late Mr. Lincoln, by Prof. Lazzerini

Valuable Groups of Bertolini, Charity, and Innocence, by Prof. Merrghi.

A copy of Canuel's celebrated masterpiece, Fidelity.

A copy of Powers' celebrated Greek Slave.

Four handsome Garden Statues, Nemesis, Bacchus, Mercurio, and Painting.

Figures of Resignation, Peace and War etc etc.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

La Lotta Romance, L. Ercole, Wild Boar, Rape of the Sabines, Apollo di vel Vedere, Fauno, Lions of Canova and Switzerland, Venus, Vases, etc. etc.

ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.

Vases and Urns of entirely new designs, never heretofore exhibited in this country; valuable Castelina, Agate, and A'Mismo Vases; Urns and Cantharas of Grecian Roman, and Gothic designs; fine artistic Groupes and Figures of Diana Buonarice, Povesella, Musa, Love and Venus, Venus di Gaby etc.

BRONZES.

The largest and most complete ever offered in this market, comprising figures of Cid and Mor de Thule, Balattion de la Moselle, Reverie, Polonais, Huguenots, Charlemagne Mazepa, Black Prince, Horse Battle, etc.; fine gilt twenty-one day Clocks, with Candelabras to match; elaborate Card Receivers etc

The above collection is one of the finest ever exhibited in this country, and is well worthy the attention of the lovers of art. 10 10 9t

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VERY LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

Just Imported by Marxen & Witte. No. 713 Chesnut street.

On Tuesday Morning,

October 16, at 10 o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street, a very large assortment of all kinds of dolls, china and crying babies, doll heads, motto cups and saucers, basket's, vases figures, motto coffees, toy tea sets, white and decorated Parian marble vases, chapels, crucifixes, match and jewel boxes, inkstands, cigar stands, motto mugs, toy furniture in great variety, toys and rattles, looking-glasses, a bums glove and work-boxes, etc. etc. etc

All these are fresh goods, having lately arrived from Europe.

Catalogues will be ready on Friday. 10 10 5t

JAPANNED COAL HODS.

On Friday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, 200 Japanned Coal Hods, Nos. 1 to 5.

FRENCH TINNED WARE.

300 dozen Table Spoons, a large lot of Wash Basins Dippers, Ladles, Omelette Pans, Sauce Pans etc.

The goods will be sold in lots to suit retail storekeepers.

DUCK GUNS.

Also, at 10 o'clock, 3 double-barrelled Twist Duck Guns. 1t

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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 700 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, LINEN SKIRTS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.

On Friday morning.

October 12, at 10 o'clock, comprising a very large and desirable assortment of seasonable goods, for present sales. 1t

HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH and SANSOM Streets.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, ETC.

On Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, comprising about

SIXTY HORSES,

Suited to harness and the saddle, including several pairs of valuable Carriage Horses, and a number of superior single harness and saddle Horses. Full description at sale.

ALSO,

A large collection of desirable new and second-hand CARRIAGES, DEARBORNS, ETC.

With which the sale will commence.

Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc.

Sale of Horses, etc., on Wednesday.

ALFRED M. HERKNESS, 10 11 2t Auctioneer.

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Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

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It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

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There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2000) barrels of common powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers,

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, 10 11 thstu7t Chief of Bureau.

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